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'ARAFAT INFORMED OF SOVIET STANCE ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD061311 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 4 Jun 79 p 10 LD

[Nihad al-Mashnuq report: "Moscow Informs Resistance: No Connection Between SALT-II and Settlement; Geneva Is a Big Lie"]

[Text] Leading Palestinian sources have told AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI that Oleg Grivinskiy, head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told Yasir 'Arafat during a meeting with him in Beirut in May that there is no connection between the signing of the SALT-II treaty at the summit to be held 20 June between Presidents Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter and the settlement of the Middle East problem or the question of guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The Soviet envoy also affirmed that his country's attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is firm and will not change and that the Soviet Union will not make any concessions or bargain over this matter or over the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East crisis in general.

The Soviet envoy said that his government believes that Carter's position is weak because of the approaching U.S. presidential election and, therefore, he will not be able to make any new pledges. Even should he make such pledges, there is no guarantee that they will be carried out. The best evidence of this is the Soviet-U.S. joint statement on the settlement of the Middle East problem which was issued 1 October 1977, the statement on which Washington easily backtracked following President Carter's famous meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in New York.

The Soviet envoy explained to 'Arafat his government's views on the situation in the area. Among other things he said that As-Sadat's stand has weakened the Arab situation in general, while the Arab stand toward the Soviet Union has weakened Moscow's ability to play an effective role in the Middle East on the one hand and to bring pressure to bear on the United States on the other.

The Soviet envoy advised that the minimum agreed upon by the Arabs should be preserved and that efforts should be made to develop it. The envoy was referring to the resolutions of the "summit of steadfastness and confrontation," according to the Palestinian source.

Asked about the possibility of convening an international conference within the United Nations or the Security Council to vote on a new draft resolution or a new settlement plan, the Soviet envoy said that, although his government believes that the idea of convening a Geneva conference has been completely undermined and that any talk about Geneva following the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is a big lie, at the same time it believes that the idea of convening a Geneva conference has been completely undermined and that any talks about Geneva following the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is a big lie, at the same time it believes that the international situation and the new developments prevent either the convening of an international conference or an initiative to deal with the situation through the Security Council. Nevertheless, the Soviet Government still adheres to its pledge to veto the continued presence of UN emergency forces in Sinai and will also use its veto should the Security Council be asked to endorse the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, as the U.S. administration wants.

The Soviet envoy also said that there are basic obstacles to implementation of the SALT treaty. There is an increasing doubt about the U.S. president's ability to sign a treaty on one hand and to gain Senate approval on the other.

The envoy also cast doubts on the U.S. ability to implement the treaty even after its ratification. But, he added, despite the doubts regarding Washington's ability to fulfill its pledges, Soviet officials have not dropped the Soviet-U.S. joint statement, and they will discuss it during their talks with Carter.

The same Palestinian sources said that this Soviet stand was somewhat surprising and disappointing. The resistance command was expecting that the prime topic on the agenda of the[summit] talks would be settlement of the Middle East crisis. It is believed that 'Arafat wants to pay a visit to Moscow before the middle of June, but he is not certain that an early arrangement for such a visit can be made.

ARAB-SOVIET RELATIONS EXPERIENCING 'SILENT CRISIS'

LD061113 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 2 Jun 79 p 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-Arab Relations: A Silent Crisis"]

[Text] Arab-Soviet relations in general and Palestinian-Soviet relations in particular are currently experiencing a severe crisis. Nevertheless, both Soviet and Arab officials are maintaining strict secrecy over the matter.

The chief reason for the crisis is the unprecedented increase in the migration of Soviet Jews to Israel and the report this week that the Soviet Government intends to grant an emigration visa to every Soviet Jew who has applied for an exit visa during the past 5 years. This is to be done on the occasion of the signing of the SALT-II treaty between the two superpowers.

Well-informed sources have told AL-MUSTAQBAL that the reason for the silence of Arab officials over this matter is the desire not to enter into public confrontation with the Soviet Union at present so as to insure that the Kremlin leaders will fulfill the pledge they have given to some Arab leaders, including Yasir 'Arafat, to oppose any attempt to lend the Egyptian-Israeli treaty any international legitimacy at the United Nations, and to use its veto to prevent the extension of the UN forces' mandate in Sinai when it expires next July.

Kremlin leaders have addressed several messages to Yasir 'Arafat to this effect. The messages included an invitation to visit the Soviet Union during the first half of June. When it became obvious that Yasir 'Arafat was reluctant to accept the invitation as a silent protest against Moscow's stand on the question of Soviet Jewish emigration, Moscow this week sent a new message signed by President Brezhnev personally. The message was carried to Beirut by Grivinskiy, chief of the Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry, who met with Yasir 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi and Ambassador Soldatov Saturday 26 May. Grivinskiy tried to convince Abu 'Ammar to be patient until after the SALT II treaty is signed.

On the other hand, Arab circles were incensed by the exchange of cordial messages between Presidents as-Sadat and Brezhnev on the occasion of Africa Day at the initiative of the Soviet president, as well as by direct and indirect contacts between the Soviet Union and Israel, including a Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit to Israel last week.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM IRAN'S MONTAZERI

JN061050 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text of 5 June cable to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat from Ayatollah Montazeri]

[Text] Brother struggler Abu 'Ammar: I wish to thank you for your kind feelings and your inquiry about my health following the assassination attempt against my life. Rest assured that imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and their hirelings in the area will fail to achieve their despicable schemes despite their desperate attempts.

The spirit of solidarity and fraternal unity that exists between the Iranian and Palestinian peoples will be strengthened by the Islamic revolution under Ayatollah Khomeyni's wise leadership. This spirit will continue to develop until relations between the two peoples become integrated on the basis of Islam's sublime beliefs and unionist ideology and by the adoption of urgent measures to liberate the occupied Islamic territories and free all the oppressed peoples in the East from the yoke of slavery and oppression.

Those people who have united to foil the conspiracies are dutybound to maintain their revolutionary alertness now more than ever, so God may guide our steps and enable us to purge the schemes of the conspirators from the Islamic homeland and wipe out treason in the area.

CANADIAN EMBASSY TRANSFER TO JERUSALEM CALLED 'ANTI-ARAB'

JN061325 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The new Canadian prime minister defined his hostile stand against the Arab nation and the Palestinian issue when he declared yesterday that he will fulfill his promise to international Zionism to move Canada's Embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. Clark has asked his Foreign Ministry to take the necessary action.

The Canadian's first foreign policy decision vis-a-vis the Middle East problem is anti-Arab and is in payment for international Zionism's backing of his election campaign.

An Arab diplomat in Ottawa has commented that the Arab states must adopt countermeasures against [word indistinct] but he did not give any details.

WAFA Condemns Canadian Decision

JN061735 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Commenting on the statements made by the Canadian foreign minister on Canada's plans to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the political editor of the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said:

The Canadian plan to transfer its embassy is not a Canadian decision. It is a decision made by the U.S. Government, which is hostile to the Palestinian people and to all the world's struggling peoples. Like many other states revolving in the orbit of the United States, Canada does not really control its national independence. Therefore, the decision to transfer its embassy is but a U.S. trial balloon.

The Canadian decision is a very serious precedent to which we draw the attention of the Steadfastness and Confrontation states and the attention of other Arab states as well. Canada will eventually pay a high price for helping the implementation of the plot against the Palestinian people, even though Canada is doing this on behalf of the criminal U.S. policy.

VOP: MEASURES ADOPTED IN LEBANON WILL BE IMPLEMENTED

JN061649 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces, which confront Israeli aggression and its political objectives aimed at subjugating the Arab region, have never shirked their responsibilities. They have adopted decisions and measures to expose the excuses which the enemy uses to justify his aggression and to defend the masses and their security in order to strengthen their steadfastness against the aggression.

The decisions and measures adopted by the joint command yesterday will be strictly carried out to achieve the national aim behind them.

At the request of the United States, the Zionist enemy, by the inhuman crimes he commits, has tried to erect a barrier between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces on the one hand and the Lebanese and Palestinian masses on the other. The enemy's stupidity is based on illusions and miscalculations. The enemy is unable to understand the relationship between the Palestinian and Lebanese masses and their struggling spirit. This relationship has been strengthened and deepened under the hardest of circumstances and resulted in a cohesive front which includes the fighters and masses in one trench. This trench has defeated Zionist schemes and created a new fact which has attracted world attention--the fact of the popular steadfastness against an enemy armed with deadly U.S. weapons which he uses to smash this solid front.

PLO BEGINS MOVING OFFICES, EVACUATING LEBANESE POSITIONS

JN061749 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 6 June--The Palestinian resistance has begun to close its offices in the southern coastal city of Tyre as of this morning in implementation of the resolutions adopted last night by the joint command of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

An INA correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that most of the offices have been moved while preparations are underway to evacuate the other villages and positions which the joint forces pledged to evacuate so the Zionist enemy will have no pretext to launch aggression against unarmed civilians.

In Beirut the UN Information Office stated that the UN office has been informed of the joint forces' decision. Head of the office Samir Sunbur said that the city of Tyre is not part of the area of the UNIFIL forces but he said that such a measure will facilitate the task of the UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

PLO LEADER ON TREATY, CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

JN011014 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jun 79 pp 1, 12 JN

[Excerpt] Amman--'Abd al-Jawad Salih, PLO Executive Committee member, has described the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel as a new American plot against the Palestinian Arab people.

He said that the United States has delegated the implementation of this plot to As-Sadat and Begin, and that its implementation is taking place on all levels. In steadfast southern Lebanon, the racist entity is waging a war of extermination against Lebanese and Palestinian citizens and has caused the dispersal of 1.5 million persons living in the harshest of conditions.

Salih added: In the occupied homeland, the racist entity is practicing the most odious forms of oppression; closing teacher training schools, universities and secondary schools; causing the loss of an academic year for thousands of pupils and students; imposing curfews and sieges on Palestinian refugee camps, villages and towns; causing the inhabitants to suffer from hunger and thirst; and leaving them, including children, without recourse to medical treatment. Detainees and prisoners are living the hardest ordeal; for the authorities are persecuting and torturing them more than at any time in the past.

PLO Executive Committee member Salih continued: Our persecuted masses have reacted positively to these events and to results of the American crime. They have unified their ranks and resumed the activities of the Palestinian National Front inside the occupied homeland. The front represents all Palestinian organizations and patriotic figures and distributed its first statement, urging our masses inside and outside the occupied homeland to stand fast and reject liquidatory projects. The front has succeeded in being in practice the strong arm of the PLO inside the occupied homeland which leads the daily struggle of our people and strengthens their cohesion with their revolution and sole legitimate representative.

OPEC CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON OIL PRODUCTION, CONSERVATION

LD061731 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hamburg/Abu Dhabi--The OPEC countries "are prepared to increase their production to supply worldwide demand, within certain limits naturally." This was stated by Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources and chairman of OPEC, in a conversation with the weekly DIE ZEIT to be published in its next issue.

The minister said that exporting countries did not want to encourage the squandering of oil. However, the main buyers--America, Europe and Japan--will continue to be supplied. "They need us; we need them. For we cannot drink our oil." There were genuine reasons for concern about the rising demand for oil but also hysteria and exaggeration. "If people are being told all the time that there is not enough oil they are being driven to hoard."

The minister described the 5 percent oil saving for 1979 decided by the International Energy Agency and the phased lifting of oil price controls in tne United States as steps in the right direction. It would be dangerous for Western economies to apply the brake too quickly. Western countries did not need to change their life-style radically and yet could save significant quantities of oil-based energy. "Build smaller cars, drive slower, use two instead of four cars on a weekend by pooling with your friends, use more coal, reduce unnecessary and unprofitable flights." In the minister's view, there is now way of side-stepping nuclear energy.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

JN061827 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jun 79 JM

[Text] The Arab Economic Unity Council has decided to standardize the customs tariffs of raw materials and means of production of similar industries in the common Arab market. This step will be the first stage in establishing a unified customs tariff of member states of the Arab market in preparation for creating a unified customs area.

The council decided to form a high-level standing committee of representatives of the countries that abide by the resolution to develop the common Arab market's provisions to advance the market and to emphasize Arab economic integration.

The economic council entrusted its general secretariat to make studies on inflation and food crises in the Arab world. The council called on the general secretariat to contact the Civil Aviation Council to establish an Arab federation of civil airports and a training center for specializations needed by Arab airports.

These resolutions were announced by Arab Economic Unity Council Secretary General Dr Fakhri Qadduri at a press conference held in Amman today at the conclusion of the council's meetings.

Dr Qadduri thanked the Jordanian Government for its constructive and supporting stand in hosting the council's headquarters and ratifying its privileges and immunities.

He stressed the importance of His Highness Crown Prince Hasan's participation in the council's work and its setting forth basic developments concerning the dangers and challenges surrounding the Arab nation and what must be done now and in the future to strengthen the Arab nation to enable it to confront the dangers and challenges, particularly after Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel.

Delegations representing 12 Arab countries participated in the meetings that lasted 3 days.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS BIG POWER THREATS TO 'INTERVENE'

LD061230 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah has declared that the Arab region is heading toward a stage containing many events and challenges. In an interview with the Saudi AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWWARAH and carried by the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, he warned that unless we are conscious of these events and challenges we will without doubt lose our places.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad emphasized that Kuwait rejects the arbitrary logic and indirect threats by some big powers to intervene in the oil regions. He stated that the Arab summit conference in Baghdad was in self-defense to protect the Arab nation against the dangers of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. He once again stressed that Kuwait is not prepared to reply to campaigns of abuse and slander. He stated that the countries obstinately keeping their diplomatic missions in Jerusalem must bow to justice and reject injustice, and that there must be a collective Islamic stance to liberate Jerusalem.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad pointed out that the rise of the Islamic Republic in Iran is rectification of the wrong course followed by Iran in the past. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister described relations between Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as amounting to fraternal and one-family relations. He stated that cooperation and understanding between the two sister countries are continuing in the interest of our two countries and peoples.

He added: The work of the joint committee recently set up between the two countries is pursuing the planned course.

CANADIAN INTENTION TO MOVE ISRAELI EMBASSY REGRETTED

LD061446 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Today Kuwait expressed its regret at the intention of the new Canadian Government to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. It called on it to reconsider such a step, which Kuwait has warned would affect Canada's relations with the Arab world.

This pronouncement was made by Minister of State 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn in reply to a question by KUNA regarding the statement made by the new Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark to the effect that he will keep his promise to transfer the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn says that Kuwait has always worked to establish good relations with Canada, especially in the sphere of higher education and in strengthening the ties with the large Arab community in Canada. He adds: At this time when the Arab states are working for establishment of closer relations with Canada, they regret hearing a statement made by Clark that he will work to transfer his country's embassy to Jerusalem.

He says that such an action "contradicts all the UN and international organizations' resolutions. It will undoubtedly affect the relations which (?we aspire) to establish between Canada and the Arab world." The minister of state expressed the hope that the Canadian Government will reconsider its promise "in a manner that is commensurate with Arab-Canadian common interests."

OMAN

SOMALI VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MUSCAT

JN061054 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 6 June--Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somali vice president, arrived in Muscat this morning on a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman. He said that he will convey a message to Sultan Qabus of Oman from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. He said that he will hold talks with Omani officials on the current situation in the Horn of Africa, current developments in the Arab homeland and international issues of mutual concern.

Qabus Meeting

JN061502 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1350 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 6 June--Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman received here today Mohamed Ali Samantar, vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Vice President Samantar arrived here this morning on a 2-day visit during which he will deliver a message from Somalia's President Mohamed Siad Barre to Sultan Qabus.

QATAR

AL THANI RECEIVES TUNISIAN ENVOY WITH BOURGUIBA MESSAGE

JN051721 Doha QNA in Arabic 1644 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 5 June--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, has received a verbal message from President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia. The message was conveyed by Rachid Dris, ambassador in the Tunisian Foreign Ministry and personal envoy of President Bourguiba, when received by the amir at the Doha Palace at 1730 today. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; Abderrazak Chatta, Tunisian ambassador to Qatar; and Ibrahim Hamad an-Nasr, ambassador in the Qatari Foreign Ministry.

Ambassador Dris later told QNA that the Tunisian president's message deals with affairs of the Arab League and an invitation to convene the Arab League Council on 27 June. The Tunisian envoy said that the amir of Qatar is giving his full concern, encouragement and care to Arab affairs.

The Tunisian envoy arrived in Doha this morning from San'a' on a 2-day visit to Qatar in the course of a tour of several Arab capitals. He is accompanied on this visit by Mohammad Cherif, minister plenipotentiary at the Tunisian Embassy in Saudi Arabia.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR PRIME MINISTER LEAVES RIYADH FOR DAMASCUS

LD061206 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister, left Riyadh at 1130 en route to Damascus in continuation of his current tour of a number of Arab states.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who saw off the guest.

His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, on arrival at Riyadh airport, shook hands with senior well-wishers of their highnesses the princes and their excellencies the ministers. Then he proceeded to the platform accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd. A detachment of the royal guards played the national anthems of Saudi Arabia and the YAR. At the steps of the plane his excellency hugged His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and then shook hands with His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard, His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Riyadh province, and Shaykh Tirad al-Harithi, Saudi ambassador to San'a'.

PRINCE ABDULLAH LEAVES FOR MOROCCO, EUROPE

LD070926 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Prince Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the national guard, left Riyadh at 1000 today for Morocco and some European countries for a private visit.

YEMEN--PDRY

LIBYAN AID SOUGHT TO GAIN CUSTODY OF IRAQI SECURITY MEN

LD041724 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, has reaffirmed the PDRY's clear position regarding its demand for the surrender of the criminals who on Saturday assassinated Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, lecturing professor at the University of Aden, and who took refugee in the Iraqi Embassy in Aden after violating the security, stability and sovereignty of our country.

The brother foreign minister made this statement to brother's 'Abbas Zaki, the PLO representative and dean of the Arab diplomatic corps in Aden, and Muhammad Sa'd Jibril, the Libyan ambassador, in his office this morning.

The ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports that Minister Muti' also asked them to use their good offices with the Iraqi Government to lift the siege imposed on our embassy in Baghdad, which has respected international laws and norms and has not contradicted security and good relations or violated international laws and institutions, as has been done by the Iraqi Embassy in Aden. The ambassadors and the Iraqis themselves have seen irrefutable proof that those who committed this heinous crime which took the life of university Prof Tawfiq Rushdi belong to the staff of the Iraqi Embassy in Aden.

The ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports that brothers 'Abbas Zaki and Muhammad Sa'id Jibril are continuing their efforts to persuade the Iraqi Embassy to release the criminals so that they may be brought before the courts of justice to answer for this crime, the assassination of a university professor. The crime must be regarded as a violation of the safety, stability and sovereignty of the PDRY and a violation of international laws and norms and a serious threat to the security and safety of the citizens of our country.

Iraqi Ba'th Party Blamed

ID041726 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1232 GMT 4 Jun 79 ID/EA

[Text] The mass organizations of Democratic Yemen today voiced their strong condemnation of the assassination of Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, describing it as a dirty crime committed against an Iraqi citizen and a serious threat and challenge to the security and safety of our country and its national sovereignty.

In a statement issued today, the mass organizations said that they regarded the heinous crime, the victim of which was Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, as a manifestation of the activities of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, aimed at torpedoing serious efforts to establish an activist progressive Arab front capable of thwarting the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes obstructing the Arab nationalist liberation movement. The Iraqi Ba'th Party has performed a service for the enemies of the Arab peoples struggling for liberation, democracy, social progress and Arab unity.

The statement added that the crime was intended to terrorize the Iraqi progressive nationalists, but would fail just as terrorism failed to muzzle the Iraqi democrats or weaken their will to continue the struggle for liberation and social progress during the colonialist and monarchical period in Iraq or under the Iraqi fascist Ba'th Party.

The mass organizations in Democratic Yemen demanded the handing over of the criminals who committed the assassination.

Situation at Embassy Unclear

ID061855 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 79 ID/EA

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry of the PDRY made the following statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY this afternoon:

Since the criminals who assassinated martyr Dr Tawfiq Rushdi gave themselves up to the competent authorities in the republic last night in the presence of the Iraqi ambassador, Faiz Awni, and at a time when the Iraqi ambassador and the rest of the Iraqi Embassy staff are allowed to conduct their normal activities in the Iraqi Embassy in Aden, information and reports on members of our diplomatic mission in Baghdad are still not forthcoming. The Iraqi authorities have stormed the Embassy of the PDRY in Baghdad and are holding the charge d'affaires and the rest of the embassy staff.

In spite of our request to the Iraqi Government to lift the siege and encirclement of forces from our embassy and allow the staff to go about their business, no clear information on the situation has yet been received, even though brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, notified the Iraqi ambassador of the position when he summoned him last night and even though the Foreign Ministry of the PDRY has established several contacts with sisterly and friendly quarters in an attempt to obtain information regarding our diplomatic mission in Baghdad.

We have already stated, and we stress it agin, that we will hold the Iraqi Government responsible if any harm befalls the members of our diplomatic mission in Baghdad.

We regard the assassination incident in our country as a question concerning our internal security and the stability and sovereignty of our homeland and people.

This should not adversely affect our relations with the Iraqi people and their government, since what unites and brings us closer together outweighs what divides us. It is an isolated incident in relations between the two countries. These criminals wanted to harm and disrupt relations between our countries and to distract us from the major causes which unite us with Iraq in the joint struggle against the common enemy. It is a secondary incident when set against the pressing major cause of confronting the As-Sadat-Zionist-imperialist design aimed against our entire Arab nation, and particularly against our Palestinian Arab people and their just struggle, led by the PLO, to restore their inalienable legitimate right to determine their own destiny and establish their own independent national state on their own national soil. That hostile design extends from the east to the west of the Arab homeland. Joint efforts should be made to combat it. This is what Democratic Yemen strives for in its relations with the Government of Iraq. Our government avoids being dragged into secondary incidents.

The Government of Democratic Yemen, which firmly adheres to the resolutions of the Baghdad conference and their implementation, stresses that focus must be centered on the main issues and the thwarting of the imperialist design, which is hostile to the struggle of our Arab peoples, and particularly its intensification in Palestine, Western Sahara and Oman, which aims at violating the freedom and sovereignty of brotherly Lebanon, its Arabism and unity.

We in Democratic Yemen hope that this incident will not prevent us from joint action and from further unity and cohesion to confront the main dangers. Therefore, we again ask the Government of Iraq to remove its forces from our embassy in Baghdad and to lift the siege against the charge d'affaires and embassy staff and give them full freedom of movement and contact in accordance with international charters. We hold that this behavior towards our mission and embassy in Baghdad is unjustified, especially at a time when the ambassador of Iraq and the staff of the embassy enjoy full freedom and can conduct their normal activities as envoys of their country in Democratic Yemen.

For our part, we emphasize that the incident that has occurred is a matter of internal security, our sovereignty and respect for law and order. It is a matter which we cannot ignore. We shall not permit anybody to infringe or violate our security.

But we do not want this incident to have a negative effect on the relations between our two countries and governments. The criminal perpetrators will be brought to justice, which will take its course.

The Government of the PDRY is very keen to improve and develop its brotherly and militant relations with the Iraqi people and government.

MUSTAFA KHALIL CONFERS WITH MOSHE DAYAN

NC061012 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil met at his office this morning with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and the delegation accompanying him. The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, attended the meeting.

Press Conference

NC061322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--At 1100 today, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil received Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

At a press conference after the meeting, which lasted 2 hours and 15 minutes, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil made a statement in which he said that the discussions at the meeting dealt with the question of travel of citizens between the two countries by sea and air only, in accordance with the current laws and regulations of Israel and Egypt.

The prime minister also said that it was agreed that any citizen of either country could, if he is outside his country, apply to visit the other country and put his application through a consulate of the country he wants to visit, in a state that has relations with Egypt and Israel. The answer to his application will come from that consulate.

As for citizens inside Egypt and Israel, the prime minister explained that the application for a visit should be submitted to the Foreign Ministry.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said in the beginning of his statement that agreement has been reached on the following points:

1. The admission of citizens of Egypt and Israel by air and sea will be accepted in accordance with the laws and regulations of each country.

2. A citizen of either of the two countries, if outside his country, can apply for a visitor's visa to the consulate of the other state and will receive an answer from that consulate in the foreign country.

The prime minister added: If the citizens are in Egypt or Israel, they should apply to the Foreign Ministry for permission to visit the other country. The visa will then be granted [passage indistinct].

Dr Khalil added: The present air corridor that has been opened will be used by foreign airlines that would like to use it. The opening of another international air corridor, which can save more time than the one that has been opened, is under study. He stressed that the Egyptian airlines such as Egyptair and the Israeli airlines such as El Al will not provide direct service between the two countries, as such service will be subject to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Khalil said: The issues concerning the opening of the border in Al-'Arish will be tackled by the Al-'Arish governor on the Egyptian side and by the Israeli representative on the Israeli side. All issues will be settled by the two sides.

The prime minister added: At today's discussions we did not deal with the autonomy talks that will begin on 11 June. I will hold a preliminary meeting tomorrow with Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

Concluding his statement, Dr Khalil said: We also agreed that all matters related to the differences in the interpretation of the treaty will be discussed by the respective representatives of the two parties or the legal departments of the two countries.

Later Dr Mustafa Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan answered questions raised by journalists. Asked whether visitor's permission will be granted to anybody, Dr Khalil said that anybody who applies for permission and is granted such permission in accordance with the laws and regulations of either of the two countries will be allowed to visit that country.

Addressing the press conference, Moshe Dayan expressed thanks to Prime Minister Khalil. He said: I agree with every statement made by the Egyptian prime minister during this press conference. Dayan expressed satisfaction, because he will return home with the understanding that practical application of the peace treaty between the two countries has already started.

The Israeli foreign minister said that his discussions with Dr Mustafa Khalil dealt with specific subjects and only those which he had mentioned. He added that he expects to hold another meeting with Dr Butrus Ghali to discuss other subjects.

Asked about his meeting with President as-Sadat, Moshe Dayan said his meeting with President as-Sadat was a protocol meeting, and no specific subjects were discussed.

Dr Khalil was asked about the next step in relations between the two countries. He said that telex and telephone communications between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries will be initiated soon. The prime minister described this communication as important and said that this line could begin operating today or tomorrow.

To another question, the prime minister stressed that there will not be direct telephone communication between the two states. This will be limited to the Foreign Ministries of Egypt and Israel.

Asked again whether all applications for visits by citizens of the two countries will be granted, the prime minister said that this will be in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to security in each country.

Answering another question on the same subject, he pointed out that travel between the two countries will be only by sea and air, not overland.

Dayan Departs

NC061653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left Cairo this afternoon, concluding a 3-day visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Anwar as-Sadat.

During his visit, Dayan held discussions with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali regarding the phases of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

He was seen off by Dr Butrus Ghali and other officials.

ISRAELI INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC060947 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0929 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Cairo this morning for talks on self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Sector. He was met at the airport by Egyptian Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il and other senior officials.

Burg said on arrival that he has come to Egypt to prepare for next Monday's meeting in Alexandria, which will be attended by the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. sides.

He will meet tomorrow with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Ghali-Burg Talks

NC062115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--At 1940 today Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, began their discussions on the subjects and bases related to the second round of autonomy negotiations, which will be held in Alexandria this coming Monday.

The meeting lasted more than 1 hour. The talks dealt with preparations for the next round of discussions, due to begin in Alexandria on Monday.

During the talks Mr Butrus Ghali stressed Egypt's stand on the illegitimate establishment of settlements in the occupied territory and expressed dissatisfaction that Israel officially endorses the establishment of new settlements, when efforts must be directed at creating suitable conditions for the success of the autonomy negotiations.

After the talks, Dr Butrus Ghali said that today's session was centered on preparing for the second round of the autonomy negotiations, to be held in Alexandria this coming Monday and Tuesday.

Dr Ghali said that the discussions at today's meeting dealt with various problems related to this subject, within the framework of our preparations for these negotiations.

Asked about today's discussions, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg said: I confirm Dr Butrus Ghali's statements. We are currently preparing the agenda of the autonomy discussions and drawing up the broad lines of the negotiations agenda. There are various views, and we also have various views on the agenda, which will be drawn up Monday.

Asked if Israel supports the idea of setting up specialized committees, Yosef Burg said: I believe there are basic things that must be discussed first, and this subject can be decided upon within the framework of the negotiations.

Yosef Burg said: We hope that progress will be achieved in the coming negotiations to overcome the problems.

About Israel's views on the latest U.S. statements regarding the autonomy negotiations, Yosef Burg said: Each state has its own views. There is no need for a comparison now before the negotiations.

Asked whether the autonomy negotiations apply also to East Jerusalem, Yosef Burg said: I believe not. Some parties disagree with us and believe that the autonomy applies to Jerusalem.

Commenting on Yosef Burg's statement, Dr Butrus Ghali said: This subject will be dealt with during the negotiations.

The second meeting will be held at 0900 Thursday. The Egyptian side will be led by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Khalil Meets Burg

NC070820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 June--At 0930 today Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil met with Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg to prepare for the negotiations on self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, which begin in Alexandria Monday.

The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON CHINESE PLANES FOR EGYPT

NC070731 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--The Thursday edition of AL-AHRAM reports that the Chinese arms deal with Egypt, which President Anwar as-Sadat mentioned in his speech yesterday, includes a number of Chinese F-9 fighter planes, a more developed model of the Soviet MIG-19 fighter planes manufactured in China. They will appear in the military parade next October.

The paper says that these planes were presented as a gift by China to Egypt in accordance with the Chinese custom of not receiving anything in return for weapons.

The paper adds that China also presented Egypt with some spare parts for planes and Soviet arms, without cost, following Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to China and the subsequent visit by the presidential adviser, Field Marshal Muhammad al-Jamasi.

AL-AHRAM stresses that there are no difficulties or problems in relation to training our air force to operate this type of fighter plane. The air force men, having previously used this type, have adequate experience in all operational and maintenance work.

GHALI EXPLAINS STANCE AT UPCOMING TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD061139 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[J.-P. Peroncel-Hugoz Cairo interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali on 3 June: "Cairo Will Do Everything Possible To Give Palestinians a Helping Hand"]

[Text] Cairo--The high spot of the first day of Mr Dayan's visit to Egypt Monday, 4 June, was the Israeli foreign minister's meeting in Ismailia with the president at the latter's request. No information has filtered through about this meeting which, in keeping with Mr as-Sadat's usual practice, seems mainly aimed at relaxing Egyptian-Israeli relations at a time when extremely difficult negotiations on the Palestinians' future are about to open.

With regard to these negotiations, Mr Dayan clearly reaffirmed the Begin Cabinet's "hard-line" positions as soon as he arrived in Cairo: no restitution of Arab Jerusalem; no Palestinian state; no halt in Israeli settlements on the West Bank. The reiteration of this stance brought the following retort from Mr Dayan's Egyptian counterpart, Mr Butrus Butrus Ghali: "We disagree with all these points." The previous day the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs had explained the main outlines of Cairo's policy on current negotiations:

"To avoid confusion (sudden influx of tourists, security problems and so forth), the land and air borders will only be opened gradually and selectively during the remaining 7 months of the transitional period. Human traffic is, moreover, just one of many aspects of normalization that also include postal and telephone links and commercial, cultural and diplomatic relations among other things...."

[Question] What do you hope to obtain from Israel for the Palestinians?

[Answer] During the talks Egypt will do everything possible to give the Palestinians a helping hand, provided the Palestinian authorities are prepared to negotiate with Israel as soon as they are ready, which should, in principle, be in the spring. Of course, in the next few months we will continue to listen to the views of Palestinians at home and abroad, our aim being to persuade those living abroad to somehow give their compatriots in the occupied territories a mandate to take part in the autonomous government, and as soon as this has been done, by a new international agreement and not by some delegation of power by the Israeli military administration, its existence will be irreversible.

Arab Harassment

However, there are no signs of more flexibility in the rejection camp. Shaykh Khazindar, the imam of Ghaza, who was in favor of the treaty, has just been assassinated. Cairo is harassed by the Arabs in meetings of international organizations. (However, they failed to prevent the election of Mr Butrus Butrus Ghali as a member of the prestigious UN International Law Commission in Geneva.)

The Egyptian foreign minister seems to find this situation almost natural: "Aside from some pettiness, especially at Tunis, and a few fine demonstrations of international demagoguery, it was serious Arab opposition that we were expecting. That will last until we obtain concrete steps in favor of the Palestinians. However, everything will change as soon as advantages have been obtained for the Palestinians, which should be the case over the next few months, if all goes according to our plans. The Americans are giving us their full support. The Israelis, who, of course, have their 'rejectionists' too, must realize that, if they want a sound peace, they cannot treat the Palestinians like the French or English used to treat their colonies; in other words, always give too little too late."

With regard to opposition to the treaty in Egypt itself, we showed Mr Butrus Butrus-Ghaili a book (note 1) (Israel Or The Rebel Peace, by historian Ibrahim Ghali, published in French by Baudiniere in Paris, which tries to show that the Washington peace will benefit Israel alone if Israel does not change its attitude toward the Arabs and hence is likely to be a source of new problems in the Middle East) which has just been published by one of his relatives: "I have read this book, and it is an academic criticism. Opponents within our parliament, especially Mr Khalid Mohyi ad-Din, Hilmi Murad and Mahmud al-Qadi and others took a much tougher line (note 2) (respectively leader of the Progressive Rally (Marxist and Nasirian) and representatives of the Wafdist (moderate nationalist) and liberal independent currents). In this case, too, the advantages we will receive by the application of the two parts of the treaty will disarm our opponents, at least those who are in good faith."

Most of the Israeli statements suggest that the Jerusalem government is intentionally not making Egypt's task easier. The minister of state agreed with that, while pointing out that when negotiations began in 1977 Israel wanted to retain only Sharm ash-Shaykh and the road leading to it, three airports for several years, Yamit and other colonies in Sinai. "However, in the end the whole peninsula has been returned to us without any Israeli presence."

What neither Mr Butrus Butrus Ghali nor any of the other Egyptian leaders are saying is that Cairo hopes to obtain gains for the Palestinians in future by adjusting the "valve of normalization" according to the Israeli attitude. Each Israeli measure in favor of the Palestinians will be followed by a corresponding Egyptian step on the path to the normalization Israel seems to value so much.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE COMMENTS ON ADEN INCIDENT

JN061124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 June--An Iraqi Foreign Ministry source has expressed the Iraqi Government's indignation over the storming of the Iraqi Embassy in Aden by PDRY authorities yesterday.

Commenting on the incident today, the Iraqi source said the operation was improper and will gravely harm relations between fraternal Iraq and the PDRY.

PDRY security forces last night stormed the Iraqi Embassy in Aden and took several Iraqi diplomats to an unknown destination. It is well-known that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry has strongly denied allegations that the Iraqi Embassy or any other Iraqi person in Aden had anything to do with the killing of Tawfiq Rushdi. The Foreign Ministry added that if the incident had really taken place, it would have been hatched by a party that sought to harm PDRY-Iraqi relations.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry source stressed that the PDRY measures against the Iraqi Embassy violate international laws, let alone the nature of the relations that should exist between the two fraternal countries, since the Arab people are one people and have one homeland.

The source added: The PDRY Government should have respected international law and norms instead of resorting to violence, forcible seizure, and storming the Iraqi Embassy in Aden without the approval of the Iraqi ambassador there.

The source added that the most the Aden government should have done would be consider a person as persona non grata and ask him to leave the country. Under no circumstances can the Aden government arrest or detain a person enjoying diplomatic immunity because such immunity is recognized by international law.

The source recalled the provisions of Article 22 of the Vienna agreement regarding diplomatic relations. The article provides for the inviolability of the mission's premises and for entry to the mission's premises by government officials or diplomats only with the mission's permission. The government should take all suitable measures to protect the missions accredited to it from being stormed or from any other acts which harm its security and dignity.

The source said that Article 29 of the Vienna agreement clearly provides for the protection of diplomats. The article stresses that the diplomat should not be arrested or detained and that all appropriate measures should be taken to guarantee the protection of the diplomat's freedom and dignity against any attack.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS

JN041207 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 4 June--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's envoy to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, returned from Damascus today at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria. The Iraqi envoy is carrying a reply written message from President al-Asad to President al-Bakr. The message deals with bilateral relations within the framework of the Syrian-Iraqi Joint National Action Charter and with the meetings of the Syrian-Iraqi higher political committee set for 16 June.

RCC MEMBER RETURNS FROM AMMAN ECONOMIC MEETING

JN051159 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 June--Hikmat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council member, said the Arab Economic Unity Council members discussed the status of the common Arab market, joint Arab unions and the possibility of establishing new specialized companies in the Arab world. Speaking to journalists upon his return to Baghdad last night from the meetings of the six-nation committee set up at the conference of the Arab foreign and economy ministers and the 33d session of the Arab Economic Unity Council which concluded in Amman yesterday, he explained that the council's members also reviewed the requirements and needs of the Arab League General Secretariat in light of the seizure of all the league's assets and belongings in Cairo.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS QATARI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN061149 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 June--'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, met here at noon today with Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani. The two ministers discussed existing bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them. The Qatari minister arrived in Baghdad on Monday.

RCC Member Meets Al Thani

JN061801 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1708 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 June--Revolution Command Council member [RCC] Tariq 'Aziz met here this evening with Qatari minister of foreign affairs Shaykh Suhaym ibn Ahmad Al Thani. During the meeting they discussed fraternal bilateral relations, ways to develop them in the interest of the common pan-Arab aims and aspirations as well as the current Arab situation. The Qatari minister of foreign affairs arrived in Baghdad day before yesterday on an official visit of several days to Iraq.

Saddam Husayn Meeting

JN061859 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 June--Revolution Command Council [RCC] Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received Qatari Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Suhayn ibn Ahmad Al Thani this evening. During the meeting, which was attended by RCC member Tariq 'Aziz and Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, they reviewed fraternal bilateral relations and ways to develop them to serve the Arab nation's interest and strengthen its struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They also discussed developments in the Arab area and current international issues.

Al Thani Departure

JN070941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0934 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 June--Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

MUHSIN, PLO DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

JN071112 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 79 p 2 JN

[By Serene R. Farraj]

[Text] Amman, June 6--A delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) arrived in Amman today to discuss with officials here matters concerning conditions in the occupied Arab lands and means of supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people there.

The delegation includes Mr Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the Military Department of the PLO and As-Sa'iqah, secretary general of the commando organisation; Mr Hamid Abu Sittah, head of the PLO Office for Occupied Territories Affairs; Mr Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Fatah Central Committee; Mr Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Comand.

A PLO delegation headed by Mr Abu Sittah held talks here last April with Mr 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the minister of information, in his capacity as the chairman of the Executive Bureau for Occupied Territories Affairs and Mr Abu Sittah's counterpart as head of the Jordanian side to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee set up at the Bagdhad summit conference last November to help Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza resist Israeli occupation.

AD-DUSTUR VIEWS NATO, U.S. STANDS ON PALESTINIANS

JN010748 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "NATO and Palestinian Rights," AD-DUSTUR writes in its issue today: Yesterday, NATO for the first time called for respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the participation of its representatives in drawing up and implementing a comprehensive settlement in the area based on UN Security Council resolutions. NATO also avoided praising the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty.

This call is an important positive trend which deserves to be followed by intensive Arab efforts on the practical level.

Needless to say, NATO's stand differs from the U.S. and Israeli stands on crucial points. The most important of these points are: First, NATO's stand treats the Palestinian question from the premise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and not from the premise of sympathy for this people.

Second, NATO's stand does not call for delegating the representation of the Palestinians to other than the Palestinians--as opposed to the U.S. and Israeli stands, which have allowed the Egyptian regime to negotiate on the Palestinian question, contrary to the Palestinians' desire.

Third, NATO has not placed any restrictions on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, but recognized them in their entirety.

Moreover, NATO's avoidance of recognizing the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a step along the road to a comprehensive settlement is in itself clearly significant: It means that NATO does not share the claim of the parties to Camp David that the treaty is a step along that road.

It may be premature to say that the NATO stand is an indicator suggesting some change in the stand of the United States--the principal member of NATO; however, it is clear that the European states, and especially France, played a major role in adopting the NATO document in this form.

There is no doubt that the document is completely opposed to the negotiations on local administration that are taking place behind the Palestinians' back. Naturally, Washington's respect for the NATO stand requires that it stop the farce of negotiating on local administration and cease to interfere in Palestinian affairs and object to their representatives, so that these representatives can take part in drawing up a comprehensive settlement under an international umbrella and implement it on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions.

AMMAN RADIO COMMENTS ON DAYAN'S REMARKS IN EGYPT

JN051808 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Anyone who listened to Cairo Radio yesterday broadcasting the statements by Moshe Dayan on Israel's right to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories in the next 5 years would have been incredulous at first. He would have thought he was confused, and that these remarks were being broadcast by Israel Radio in 1974, and not by Cairo Radio in 1979. Surprising as it may seem, Dayan's statements were carried by Cairo radio in Arabic, as though the revanchism of Zionist ideology in Israel in 1974 found new expression in Dayan's statements.

Such a painful phenomenon prompts us to recall the day As-Sadat visited occupied Jerusalem, the speech he delivered in the Israeli Knesset and Begin's reply to this speech, and As-Sadat's speech at the ceremony of the signing of the separate treaty in Washington and Begin's reply, in which he described that ill-omened day as the happiest day of his life.

Such a phenomenon draws attention in view of the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations in the wake of the separate treaty, which has contradicted the resolutions of the international community and flouted all international norms and conventions. In spite of this, Israel does not lose any opportunity to exploit this occasion to humiliate the Egyptian side. The latest episode in the series of humiliations was Dayan's visit to Cairo yesterday and his confirmation over Cairo Radio the Israel will continue its settlement policies--this on the same day the government settlement committee approved the establishment of a new settlement near occupied Nabulus.

In this regard, it is ironic that Washington should announce its regret over the establishment of the new Israeli settlement while the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs is listening to Moshe Dayan at Cairo Airport addressing journalists--including Egyptian journalists--saying that Israel will continue to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories during the next 5 years.

No doubt Butrus Ghali was stunned by what Dayan said, just as As-Sadat was stunned by Begin in Washington when he said that the occupation of Jerusalem was one of the three greatest days in his life. Butrus Ghali was flabbergasted and could find nothing to say in reply to Dayan, except to express the desire that the Palestinian obstacle impeding the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on normalizing relations will be overcome.

Thus, it appears that the Egyptian leaders are persisting in their folly more than at any time in the past. They have disavowed their national affiliation and sunk in their thinking and behavior. The stands of As-Sadat and Ghali on these two occasions are but examples of similar stands in the past. These positions can only be explained by the fact that the Egyptian leadership is not only totally ignorant of the premises of Zionist thinking and Israeli expansionist ambitions in the Arab world, but is also persisting in an unprecedented manner in pursuing its policy of betraying the Arab cause, and above all the Palestinian cause.

We are certain that the Egyptian leadership has split from the Egyptian people, just as it has split from the Arab nation. However hard this leadership tries to increase the doses of the drugs with which it is injecting the Egyptian people, they are bound to discover the truth and eschew this abhorrent farce that is being performed on the Middle East stage, just as they will eschew the author of the farce and all his supporters, be they known or hidden.

AL-AKHBAR CRITICIZES FEDAYEEN EVACUATION FROM LEBANON

JN070820 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 Jun 79 p 11 JN

[Article by Rakan al-Majali: "Is It a Withdrawal or a Collapse in Southern Lebanon?"]

[Text] The ordinary Arab citizen cannot help but be surprised at the decision to withdraw the fedayeen forces from southern Lebanon.

We ask: Is this decision a sign of total submission to Sirael's administration and its successive pressures to liquidate the citizens by means of its war of annihilation? Or is it a propoganda step aimed at consolidating the UN forces in this area? Or a step to pave the way so that the Lebanese Armed Forces can take up the fedayeen's position, as a sign of Lebanon's unity, strength and cohesiveness and as a sole guarantee of terminating the militia's role?

Or is it, as Hodding Carter said: an action that would contribute to changing all equations in the area? Evidently, this action has something to do with the incurable Lebanese crisis, whose solution is connected to the Arab situation in general.

This action is itself a serious sign of the developments in the situation. It is also a sign of the Palestinian resistance's retreat to the second or fourth defensive line. This action is bound to enable Israel to implement its schemes in full; specifically to exploit the Al-Litani's water and to create a new racist regime represented by Sa'd Haddad or Camille Sham'un or others, aimed at establishing a racist entity in alliance with the Zionist entity, similar to the As-Sadat-Israel alliance.

Certainly the fedayeen forces' withdrawal from southern Lebanon will be, as the U.S. official put it, a means by which the United States can implement its scheme through its tools, such as As-Sadat and other traitors in Lebanon. The change desired by Hodding Carter moves in this direction, that of rendering the U.S. plan successful in exploiting the Israeli move in southern Lebanon and As-Sadat's move against the Arabs of Gaza and of the West Bank.

We cannot conceal our surprise at this decision. We are well aware that there were plots behind it, but was the Baghdad summit strategy not capable of halting this collapse?

UN OFFICIAL CONVEYS PLO DECISION TO UNIFIL, UN SECRETARIAT

NC061239 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 June 79 NC

[Text] UN information office director Samir Sanbar has said that the decision adopted by the Palestinian resistance command to close down all its offices in Tyre and withdraw its forces from some southern villages was conveyed today to the UN Secretariat and the UNIFIL command. Sanbar pointed out that this measure is the result of a personal assurance given by the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, to the UN secretary general, Dr Waldheim, during their meeting in Damascus. Sanbar said that the decision will facilitate the task of UNIFIL in the south. He added: As is known, the town of Tyre is not within the area of UNIFIL operations. This is a domestic subject and concerns the Lebanese authorities alone.

Al-As'ad on PLO Decision

NC061535 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Speaker al-As'ad presided over a meeting of the independent parliamentary bloc this morning. They discussed the subject of the formation of the government and the developments of the situation in the southern region.

After the meeting, Speaker al-As'ad said that the Palestinian resistance's decision to close down its armed centers in Tyre has blocked Israel's outlets. This decision, if implemented, will calm the situation in the south and create a kind of stability.

ISRAELIS, RIGHTWING LEBANESE SHELL SOUTHERN AREAS

NC070900 Paris AFP in English 0807 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, June 7 (AFP)--Israeli and rightwing Lebanese Christian long-range artillery shelled villages in the An-Nabatiyah region of southern Lebanon 15 kilometres (nine miles) from the border throughout last night, correspondents in the region reported. The targets included the major town of An-Nabatiyah, which was the headquarters of the Palestinians and their leftist allies until yesterday when they pulled out to uninhabited areas in a bid to free the local population of danger from further Israeli bombardments.

The leftists and Palestinians evacuated the main towns yesterday and closed their offices in the port of Tyre, and moved out to the refugee camps on the outskirts of the town, following a decision Tuesday by the joint command to leave the towns. The joint command also decided to pay compensation to anyone whose property was damaged or destroyed by Israeli shelling last month and to consider the cases of displaced people.

Eight villages were hit by last night's shelling, causing extensive damage to homes and property and wounding two people, correspondents reported. The Palestinians did not return fire, they said. During the shelling Israeli gunboats were reported cruising off the ports of Tyre and Sidon, 40 kilometres (24 miles) south of Beirut.

In another incident last night Christian rightists were involved in a clash with Dutch members of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the Yatar-Kafra area in the central sector of southern Lebanon.

VOP Reports Southern Shelling

JN070622 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The spokesman for the Joint Forces Central Command has made the following statement:

1. At 1930 yesterday, the Zionist-isolationist enemy began intensive artillery shelling of An-Nabatiyah and Arnun from its positions in Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun.

2. At 2245, the Zionist-isolationist enemy expanded the range of its shelling to cover the Az-Zawaya area.

3. At 2300, the Zionist-isolationist enemy shelled Srifa, Al-Ghanduriyah and Al-Babiliyah.

Palestinian Bombardment

NC070903 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Tel Aviv, June 7 (AFP)--Artillery of Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces entrenched in Beaufort Castle, built by the crusaders, bombarded the Christian enclave in southeastern Lebanon last night, Israeli newsmen at the Lebanese border reported today.

A spokesman of the Christian conservative militia complained that the shelling came just after the Palestinian guerrillas announced they were withdrawing from their positions in southern Lebanon. The towns of Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun were the main targets of the gunners.

The spokesman denied foreign press reports that Dutch volunteers had inlisted in the militia of the "free Lebanese state" proclaimed just north of the Israeli border by conservative Major Sa'd Haddad. "Our forces have not a single foreign volunteer", the spokesman said.

Israeli newspapers also reported that officers of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were worried that their commander, Ghanian General Emmanuel Erskine, might be recalled by the new government in Ghana following the coup there.

ISRAELI OVERFLIGHTS, SNIPER FIRE REPORTED IN BEIRUT

NC061540 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The PLO has informed the UNIFIL command in the south that it has withdrawn its armed men from Tyre and the area of UNIFIL operations in response to a request by the command and Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Israeli warplanes overflew the camps of Sabra and Shatila today. Some bursts of fire were opened at them.

In the southern suburb of Beirut, Nuhad 'Abduh was hit by sniper fire in Ghannush Street. Palestinian citizen Muhammad 'Abdallah was also hit by sniper fire near Galerie Sim'an. Sniper fire continued to be opened from Al-Murr tower in the western area at Al-Jummayzah and as far as Al-Andalusia building. Movement on Fu'ad Shihab bridge continues to be disrupted for the second consecutive day.

A report from Barja ash-Shuf indicates that armed men opened fire at Fayiz Nasib al-Khatib on the As-Sa'diyat coast and robbed him of his money. Other armed men attacked and robbed George Fallah in Tripoli.

YAR LEADER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN061430 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani arrived in Damascus at 1313 today as head of an official delegation on a 1-day visit to Syria.

He was welcomed at Damascus international airport by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; Fahmi al-Yusufi, deputy prime minister for services affairs; Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, and other senior officials.

Speaking to a SNA correspondent, the visiting prime minister said that his visit to Syria is to acquaint himself with the country's development and progress and to brief Syrian officials on recent changes in the Yemeni homeland and the unit steps between the two parts of Yemen. He said: It is important to meet with our brothers every now and then, since we have strong fraternal bonds and a single pan-Arab destiny. As brothers we must continue our efforts to further consolidate bilateral relations and ties, tc benefit from each other's experiences, to unite our stands in order to serve the pan-Arab causes.

The YAR prime minister added that his current visit is also aimed at strengthening joint understanding and coordination, to widen the spheres of joint cooperation to serve the aspirations and interests of the two fraternal peoples, and to discuss the recent developments on the Arab and international levels. He said: This will further support Arab solidarity and consolidate Arab unity, so we can employ all our influential weapons in the battle of destiny. The YAR delegation is made of Shaykh Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the consultative council; Foreign Minister Husayn Abdallah al-Amri; Ali Lutfi, planning council; Health Minister Ahmad al-Ashabi; Captain Muhammad Abd al-Malik al-Alafi, deputy chief of staff; and Ali Abdallah Abu Luhum, YAR ambassador in Damascus.

Al-Asad Receives Al-Ghani

JN062034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1800 today President Hafiz al-Asad received YAR Prime Minister Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali al-Halabi and YAR Ambassador in Damascus Ali Abdallah Abu al-Luhum.

Abd al-Ghani conveyed to President al-Asad regards from President Ali Abdallah Salih. The discussions dealt with developments in the Arab area and strengthening joint Arab action in the face of the dangers threatening the Arab nation. They also discussed fraternal bilateral relations and developing cooperation. President al-Asad conveyed greetings to President Salih.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH FORMER LEBANESE PREMIER KARAMI

JN051424 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1230 today. The meeting was attended by Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs. Prime Minister Muhammad Ali al-Halabi and Chief of Staff General Hikmat ash-Shihabi joined the meeting at 1330

During the meeting, discussion centered on the recent developments in Lebanon and current efforts to save Lebanon from hostile designs, in order to preserve its unity and extend the legitimate authority over all Lebanese territory. Earlier today, Prime Minister al-Halbi and Rashid Karami discussed the situation in Lebanon, current Arab developments and Syria's national role in Lebanon, which aims at repulsing all plots and preserving Lebanon's national sovereignty and unity.

AL-BA'TH DISCUSSES U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN AREA

JN060935 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A U.S. Presence in the Area Once Again," AL-BA'TH writes: Top U.S. officials are scheduled to hold a special meeting at the White House today to discuss reinforcing the U.S. military presence in the area. This issue has been occupying the minds of the U.S. officials since the shah's regime collapsed and Arab opposition to As-Sadat's regime and the treasonous treaty has intensified. The fact that these meetings are confined to top government officials and President Carter's advisers shows that the U.S. administration is planning to take serious measures to serve U.S. and Zionist interests in the area.

AL-BA'TH adds: From the proposals published in the Washington POST--proposals which advocate establishing a new independent military command in the area linked with NATO, formation of a special force capable of landing in the area within a short time, reinforcement of the U.S. naval force in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean, and holding organized military meetings to discuss the Middle East affairs--it would appear that the U.S. Administration is planning to revert to the policy of war fleets and using the big stick against the area.

The United States, with the signing of the treasonous treaty, laid the bases for a U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli military alliance. Some form of reinforcement of the U.S. military presence will therefore take place through this alliance. The U.S. early warning stations in Sinai and the expected U.S. naval base in Haifa are areas for reinforcement.

After alluding to the exchanges and repeated visits between Egyptian-Zionist-U.S. officials, and to As-Sadat's submission to the enemy and his pledge to terminate the state of war, AL-BA'TH says: As a member of the alliance and as proof of his willingness to let Egypt be used as a place for reinforcing the U.S. military presence. As-Sadat yesterday announced that the United States will supply him with $1.5 billion worth of arms. Certainly, the Egyptian vice president's visit to Washington within the next few days is also connected with the reinforcement of the U.S. military presence. And there is no doubt that Dayan's current visit to Cairo and his talks with As-Sadat--the outcome of which has so far been shrouded in secrecy--are also part of the coordination and assigning of roles in the upcoming U.S. plans for the area.

Under the headline "Carter Is Irritated by France," TISHRIN writes: U.S. President Jimmy Carter has told the French foreign minister that he is dissatisfied with the French position on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. U.S. information media has heralded the divergence in views between the United States and France over the As-Sadat-Israel peace treaty in particular, and over the U.S. Middle East policy in general.

The keenness of the U.S. President to express his dissatisfaction with the French position is an indication of the real difficulties the United States is facing in the international arena and of the diminishing support for the As-Sadat-Israeli treaty in international bodies. This also shows the extent of U.S. respect for an independent and traditional country of France's stature, and how the United States is trying to influence French policy in the Middle East--policy charted by General de Gaulle and continued during the eras of Presidents Pompidou and d'Estaing.

TISHRIN adds: France's sole crime is that it is determined to live up to its commitments to the UN resolutions on the Middle East: Namely, to seek a comprehensive solution with the participation of all parties concerned, to restore Palestinian rights, and to seek full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. France is this committed to the principled statement issued by the EEC group on the Middle East crisis.

TISHRIN concludes: France is sincere in its commitments the United Nations, its national interests in the Middle East, and to its traditional and future relations with the Arab nation. France has refused to be a lackey to U.S. policies. France's independent position, which is in line with the UN resolutions, has contributed to developing its relations with all the Arab countries. The U.S. position, which contradicts the UN resolutions, has only given them a traitor ruler like As-Sadat.

DEFENSE MINISTER TALAS ATTENDS TACTICAL EXERCISE

JN041645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Upon the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, one of our combat units carried out a tactical exercise in which various corps participated. The tactical exercise was attended by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, and by several high-ranking officers of the General Command.

In the exercise, our forces directed a counterattack at the enemy infiltrating our defenses, with the aim of destroying him and restoring the situation to its original state. Our forces performed with high efficiency in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them and were able to repulse the enemy forces. Our forces then developed the combat operation by occupying an appropriate line, prior to moving to a general counterattack. The tactical exercise was carried out according to plan. All participants in the exercise showed high efficiency in implementing the combat and command tasks.

At the end of the exercise, General Talas praised those who managed the exercise and all who participated in its implementation, including officers, NCO's and men. He urged them to continue their efforts and training in order to maintain high combat efficiency, in preparation for the decisive battle against our Arab nation's enemies, in order to liberate the occupied Arab areas, epsecially Jerusalem, and to regain the Palestinian Arab people's national rights to their lands and homeland.

ALGERIA

NONALINED BROADCASTING CONFERENCE ADOPTS POLICY RESOLUTION

LD071116 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 7 Jun APS--Participants to the 4th session of the committee of non-aligned broadcasting organizations, held in Algiers from 2 to 6 June 1979, adopted a general policy resolution in which they pointed out that this meeting is of a cardinal importance for non-aligned cooperation in the field of information and communication in the prospect of the coming summit conference of the non-aligned movement.

Indicating that the cooperation committee has prepared technical and organic conditions to cover the 6th summit by the special pool of the non-aligned countries, the text precises that the participants have taken indispensable measures to constitute a common front at the World Administrative Conference on Radio-Communications WARC.

The document indicates that the participants expressed satisfaction at the highly positive results of this 4th session and points out that the decisions to propose a draft resolution on WARC due in Geneva by the end of 1979 is a clear indication of the committee's interest in and attachment to the claim for an equitable sharing of the frequency spectrum and go-stationary orbit and thus to the promotion of a new international information order.

After indicating that progress has been achieved in the circulation of information between non-aligned broadcating organizations, the document notes that the participants call on all these organizations to stress this tendency in order to put an end to a situation of isolation and dependence in which monopolies want to confine non-aligned countries.

"Participants insist on the necessity to develop cooperation with other coordinating structures of the non-aligned countries," the text says and "urge... non-aligned broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries to make great efforts to let the world know all the aspects of the struggle of the national liberation movements."

The document also indicates that the participants have detained as a basic orientation document the important opening speech of Mr Abdelhamid Mehri, a Central Committee member and information and culture minister.

The text points out that the participants "are convinced that the meeting of Algiers has made the community move from the stage of action," and will meet in Yugoslavia for their 5th session.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES SDAR LEADER IN ALGIERS

LD062301 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon King Husayn of Jordan and his delegation returned to Algiers after his tour outside the capital. He visited military bases in western Algeria and the iron and steel factory in Hajjar, eastern Algeria. The king was welcomed back by the leadership of Greater Algiers Province and [words indistinct]. After reviewing a detachment of the republican guard, the kind proceeded to his place of residence at the People's Palace.

In the afternoon King Husayn received at the People's Palace a delegation representing the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic led by Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine, who was accompanied by Brahim Ghali, member of the Executive Committee of the POLISARIO Front and minister of defense.

Husayn, Bendjedid Meeting

JN062120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid resumed their political discussions this evening. The two sides completed their discussions of Arab questions and the current situation.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS PLOT TO OVERTHROW BENDJEDID

LD061331 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 4 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Exclusive dispatch: "Algeria: Plot To Overthrow Chadli Bendjedid Uncovered"]

[Excerpt] Algiers--AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI has learned from well-informed sources in Algiers that the Algerian authorities have uncovered a plot to overthrow President Chadli Bendjedid. The date for the plot has been fixed for 19 June, the 10th [as published] anniversary of the coup that toppled former President Ahmed Ben Bella.

The sources, which are close to the republican palace, said that a number of military and civilian personnel who played a leading role during President Houari Boumediene's era have conspired against President Bendjedid and begun implementing a plan whose aim initially would be to hamper his movements and sabotage any initiative taken by him and, at the second stage, to paralyze his activities completely and place him under guard. In the third and final stage of the plan he would finally be removed from power. The centers of power have actually begun implementing the first stage.

The sources admit that the "centers of power" enjoy great and deep-rooted strength within the state and military establishments. The sources said that President Bendjedid is confronting these powers with the help of the prestige he enjoys as head of state, but so far he has been unable to strike at them although he has been able to uncover the plot and hinder its implementation.

The sources said that certain elements of the conflict came to light during recent events but that the explanation given to the events was not true.

On 5 May military appointments and transfers of great significance were announced as a result of which colonel Belhoshat, commander of Algiers and the most powerful military personality during Boumediene's era, was transferred to a civilian post that prevents him from moving any military forces.

This event was preceded by a strange incident. On 2 May the official newspaper EL MOUDJAHID appeared with a strange headline and an even stranger article. The headline, in large red type, said: "We Want More Results and Less Slogans." Although this phrase, quoted from a speech by party coordinator Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, was not directed against anybody in particular, it was considered an implicit attack on President Bendjedio and a signal by the "centers of power" that the campaign against Chadli's policies had begun.

What confirms this impression was the article published on the front page at Yahiaoui's instructions which said that "those who spread rumors about reverting to considering Sunday as the weekly holiday instead of Friday are people who yearn for the past," and that the advocates of openness who wish such a decision to be taken "also want to retract on many other things" which the Algerian revolution achieved. The strange thing about this article is that the decision on reverting to Sunday as the weekly holiday was taken a few days before it was published, and in fact one of the leading public institutions received a notification to this effect from the presidency. Therefore the article is designed to cut the ground from under the president's feet and not to deny "biased rumors." After the article Chadli Bendjedid temporarily dropped the idea of changing the weekly holiday.

The sources affirm that similar "sabotage" operations took place recently with the aim of preventing changes that President Chadli Bendjedid is trying to introduce into the country's political and economic life.

LIBYA

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT ARRIVES

LD061946 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Jamahiriyah of several days.

At Tripoli International Airport Yasir 'Arafat was met by Engineer 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, secretary of liaison, and Ibrahim al-Faqqi Hasan, secretary of the General People's Committee for Social Security.

Jallud, Jabir, 'Arafat Meeting

LD070228 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir this evening received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee who arrived in Tripoli earlier in the evening on a few day's visit.

PFLP LEADER REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR AL-QADHDHAFI

LD061534 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] pledged its full support for the call included in the two messages sent by the leader of the Great First of September Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Arab kings and presidents in which he called upon them to rescue the Lebanese and Palestinian Arab peoples from homelessness and the extermination war launched by the (Israeli) enemy.

Speaking to our correspondent in Beirut, Bassam Abu ash-Sharif, a PFLP leader, affirmed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi messages actually reflect the demands of the Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf and express the conscience of the Arab nation which never accepted the humiliation and shame forced upon it these days.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's messages to the Arab kings and presidents reveal the difference between the revolutionaries and nationalists and those pretending to be so, he added. "Our Palestinian people, including all their armed revolutionaries, stand beside and back the call of justice and truth initiated by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi," he added. Mr Abu ash-Sharif then pointed out that the events taking place in the region were an integrated part of the "Stable David" agreement and the so-called self-rule plan.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI, CASTRO ENVOY DISCUSS ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS

LD062154 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a written message from Cuban President Fidel Castro containing an invitation to attend the sixth summit conference of the nonalined states to be held in the Cuban capital, Havana, on 3 September. The message also dealt with issues on the conference agenda.

The president received the Cuban minister of justice and envoy of President Castro in his office at the Council of Ministers headquarters this afternoon in the presence of Dr Francis Deng, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The president asked the Cuban envoy to convey his greetings and gratitude to President Fidel Castro for his message. He emphasized Sudan's desire for the unity of the nonalined movement and its view that it should not be diverted from its line, lose its meaning as a nonalined movement nor divided into the two conflicting camps.

The president told the Cuban envoy that several heads of nonalined states had contacted him to express their concern over the future of the movement and their anxiety that the forthcoming conference might be turned into an arena of conflict between members of the nonalined movement and that its future might be exposed to being fragmented instead of being a positive movement supporting the aims of nonalinement and its principles, which aim to establish peace and justice in the world. The president said that he and some of his follow presidents are currently studying the dangers to which the nonalined movement was exposed out of their desire to strengthen the movement and its unity, and that they hope that Cuba will exert every effort in this respect.

The discussion at the meeting touched on bilateral relations between Sudan and Cuba.

The Cuban envoy expressed his country's desire to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. The leader-president thanked him and stressed Sudan's desire to establish close and good relations with all the states of the world as well as its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with Cuba.

It was agreed that bilateral relations between the two countries would be discussed in detail during the Cuban envoy's meeting with Mr ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the republic and foreign minister, which will take place tomorrow, Thursday. The Cuban envoy will also meet Vice President Abel Alier tomorrow.

AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEWS OFFICIAL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

JN041705 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 2 Jun 79 pp 24, 25 JN

[Shukri Nasrallah dispatch]

[Text] Khartoum--A Sudanese military delegation led by Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil will leave for Paris in the next few days for talks with French military officials, in order to conclude a deal on weapons and military aircraft that Sudan intends to purchase from France.

This deal follows the visit that French President Giscard d'Estaing paid to Khartoum last week, during which he held "important talks" with President Ja'far Numayri on the situation in Africa, the European-African-Arab dialog, the Middle East crisis and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Diplomatic sources in the Sudanese capital say that Saudi Arabia has promised to finance the deal, possibly by using the funds previously allocated for purchasing the U.S. F-5 aircraft for Egypt.

This is not the first time that Sudan has purchased French weapons with Saudi funds. A high-level Sudanese official has said that cooperation between Sudan and France and between Sudan and Saudi Arabia is not new and is not just confined to the purchase of French weapons. This cooperation began when the European-African-Arab dialog was first contemplated, a dialog that was intended to achieve some sort of coordination between European expertise on one hand and Arab funds and African natural resources on the other.

The Sudanese officials said: It is only natural that Sudanese-French relations should develop so well in so many fields. For instance, Sudanese-French coordination has occurred at the highest level concerning the Lebanese crisis and the problem of Chad. The Sudanese officials added: As for Saudi Arabia, it has always been willing to finance Sudanese arms deals, from whatever source. Thus, the current Saudi willingness to finance Sudanese arms purchases from France is nothing new.

[Question] Why are you so concerned now about purchasing arms when Sudan is going through an economic crisis due to the development programs?

[Answer] We want arms to defend our country, its unity and independence. The purchase of arms cannot be isolated from the general development of our country. Sudan's defense strategy must be accomplished. Sudan has gone through very harsh circumstances as a result of the Soviet embargo on replacement parts for our army. At any rate, we do not want the arms to attack anyone. We are a peaceful country with fairly good relations with our neighbors. Our relations with some of our neighbors may not be normal, but we are trying to normalize them.

[Question] What about Sudanese-Ethiopian relations? Could the present tension lead to a war for which Sudan is preparing now by obtaining arms? What is the Soviet role on Sudan's eastern border?

[Answer] Soviet presence in Ethiopia will come to an end sooner or later, just as it came to and end in Egypt, Somalia and Sudan. The spirit of patriotism in Ethiopia, whether under Mengistu or some other leader, is bound to prevail in the end despite the socialist character of the present regime, which we believe is nationalist and not Marxist at all. The Soviet Union will not be able to control the Ethiopian regime forever. Presently however, that regime needs Soviet support.

This will be a temporary phase, because there is nothing in common between the two sides. Furthermore, we must not forget that the USSR's experiences with the developing countries have all been a failure so far. This is probably because the Soviets do not know how to deal with these countries. Soviet failure to understand the peoples of the Third World has become a complex in the USSR's relations with other countries. It seems to us that Mengistu is trying hard to project the national Ethiopian identity of his regime. Thus, we cannot see him becoming a tool in Soviet hands for a long time.

We have nothing to fear from the eastern border with Eritrea. The Eritrean war started 17 years ago and might continue for another 17 years. As far as we are concerned, all we want is to see a peaceful solution between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

I would like to recall that the Mengistu regime itself once requested Sudan's mediation to solve the Eritrean-Ethiopian problem. Mengistu sent a message in this regard to President Numayri. The president exerted his efforts by uniting the various Eritrean fronts so they could begin negotiations with the Ethiopian regime. It is now clear that the Ethiopians resort to war against Eritrea is of no use. There is no doubt that the Ethiopian regime will turn to the peaceful solution in the end.

Sudan is ready to mediate between the two sides as long as there are no preconditions from either. We would like to undertake this task because we are indebted to the Ethiopians for mediating the conciliation between us and southern Sudan, under the patronage of Emperor Haile Selassie, and in Addis Ababa itself. We reached the political solution that ended the civil war in Sudan. We are indebted to Addis Ababa and we would like to return their good deed by playing a similar role between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

[Question] How are you going to deal with the new Ugandan regime, especially after it has accused Khartoum of recruiting mercenaries in support of Idi Amin?

[Answer] Let me first explain that we wish there had not been any problems and differences between us and Uganda. We have not interfered in the recent conflict, which led to the present situation there. Sudan was the only country that did not close its embassy in Kampala during the recent fighting. The Sudanese charge d'affaires left the Ugandan capital only after the fighting was over. He left Kampala to convey a message to President Numayri from the new Ugandan Government. It was the first message to be sent out by the new Ugandan regime.

We, of course, are against the policy of interference in other people's affairs. But what has happened is that the new Ugandan regime has created a new problem for us represented by the 250,000 Ugandan refugees. This is a question that we cannot accept. We don't think that the new Ugandan regime can threaten us. On the contrary, had Sudan not kept cool, the new Ugandan regime--or the previous regime for that matter--would have fallen at any time, either regime could have been crushed easily, but this is not our policy.

We will try to solve the refugee problem through neighborliness and within the framework of the OAU. If we fail to reach a solution, we will refer the problem to the United Nations. And if we also fail in the United Nations, we will see what we can do then. We have about 750,000 Eritrean and Ugandan refugees. The number of Ugandan refugees has increased by 70,000. These people must go back to their country and property.

Uganda's present policy of deporting these people, claiming that they are of Sudanese origin, will not help much. If the new Ugandan regime tries to use force against us, this will mean that they are committing suicide.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK

JN061756 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, June 6 (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today received a message from Egyptian President as-Sadat on the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Egypt's Vice President Husni Mubarak, who arrived here today, delivered the message to President Numayri and held a 45-minute meeting with the Sudanese side. He also held an hour of talks with President Numayri which were attended by First Vice President Abu al-Qasim Ibrahim; Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir; and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Francis Deng.

On his arrival, the Egyptian vice president said his visit comes within the efforts of Presidents as-Sadat and Numayri to consolidate the bilateral relations and within consultations on the issues of mutual concern which are in connection with his visit to U.S. next Saturday.

On the process of the Egyptian-Israeli talks, Mr Mubarak said those talks are "on the right way." "The Israelis are gradually withdrawing and they should pass through our borders to reach their positions. Thus we have opened the borders for them," he said.

On Egypt's membership in the non-alinement, the Egyptian vice president said "freezing our membership is a matter which does not concern us. It is just a speech on papers." He said Egypt is a founder-state of the non-aligned movement. "If the founders agreed on such a situation then there won't be non-alignment. Also the minority, such as Syria and Iraq, can't impose their view because there are veteran states like Indonesia, Yugoslavia and India which are all founder-states," Mr Mubarak added.

The Egyptian vice president left Khartoum for home this afternoon.

TUNISIA

FATAH OFFICIAL LEAVES 6 JUNE FOLLOWING VISIT

JN061715 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Salih, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the Al-'Asifah forces general command, left Tunis yesterday following a weeklong visit during which he held talks with senior Tunisian officials on the current Arab situation and the Palestinian issue.

In a predeparture statement, Abu Salih told journalists that his talks centered on the serious circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing in light of As-Sadat's treaty and the events in Lebanon. He added that his visit to Tunis is within the framework of the PLO's efforts to exchange viewpoints with the various Arab countries which participated in the ninth Baghdad Arab summit. He stressed that he had found every possible understanding from the Tunisian officials he met with. Concluding, he emphasized that the Palestinian and Tunisian views were identical.

BEGIN GIVES SPEECH AT CLOSE OF HERUT CONVENTION

TA062057 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1832 GMT 6 Jun 79 TA

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin speech at closing session of Herut conference in Jerusalem--live]

[Excerpt] Have we changed the policy as it was conducted by the previous governments? One of the members stood here and said: In fact, we received the public's trust not because of political reasons, but because of purely economic reasons. I do not agree. I propose, for the sake of honesty, saying, if the nation gave us trust, it did this because of two reasons: political reasons and economic-social, moral reasons and no distinction can be made between them. I know that for the public which voted for us Eretz Yisra'el is second nature. It did not want Judaea and Samaria to be handed over to foreign rule, and it voted for us. The public wanted to see the elimination of corruption, which had been shrieking to the heavens and had filled the international press to the point that I used to blush when reading the New York TIMES or LE MONDE for many months before we made up a new government in Israel. The public also wanted to eliminate the poverty, which is a disgrace to any advanced society and certainly to the Jewish people, which there, from the mountain, heard the words: Justice, justice is sacred. For these various reasons we received the nation's trust and we formed a government.

Have we changed the policy? If so, there once was a policy, in theory and in practice, commonly known as the Allon plan. In theory, Judaea and Samaria would be handed over to Husayn. He would position his soldiers above our army in the Jordan Rift Valley, inside Nabulus and set up a corridor from Nabulus to Transjordan via Jordan. Afterward, to this brilliant program was also added handing over the town of Gaza and the establishment of a corridor between Gaza and Nabulus via the State of Israel as it existed at the time. That was in theory. In fact, because of that program, Samaria was closed to Jewish settlement and to every Jewish inhabitant. It was completely closed, hermetically. There was once a settlement called Qaddum and not a single day passed without threats from the government's spokesmen, that the time was rapidly coming when that settlement would be uprooted.

We changed both the theory and the practice . We cancelled the Allon plan from A to Z. Judaea and Samaria and Gaza will be for the nation of Israel in Eretz Yisra'el for generations upon generations. [applause] I am telling you this not as the chairman of the Herut Movement, but as the prime minister of Israel. [applause] [indistinct heckling from hall] I know that man, who has already changed his views at least ten times. Now it's the 11th time. Do not intervene. He will not disturb me. Nobody will disturb me tonight. No, no, I am well and healthy, in a good mood. Come to me in my office, I will speak with you, okay, do not interrupt me. Yehi'el [Qadishay--the prime minister's secretary], make him an appointment, please.

In practice, too, in Judaea and Samaria, as Ariel Sharon told you, this government has established 22 Jewish settlements. We have opened up Samaria to the Jewish nation and it will be open to Jewish settlers for all the years to come and for all the coming generations. [applause]

About the settlements, I must give you certain facts. Two colleagues spoke and both of them made a big mistake. There has been no deviation from the Cabinet decision against seizing private land. There is no need to seize private land.

Il will read you very short paragraphs from a judgment in principle and a precedent by the Supreme Court sitting as the Supreme Court of Justice--five judges. That judgment, as I said, is a precedent. I must not say the word final because there are 11 judges in the Supreme Court today, but it is difficult to imagine that each of the other six judges will turn against their five colleagues. This is not a normal composition, which is 13 judges. This is an abnormal composition, five judges. They determined; I want you to listen patiently to every sentence, because these are not my words, but those of the Supreme Court of Israel.

Military needs and security needs: We will, therefore, open with the claim of the suitor that in fact there is no military or security need for taking over their lands, for closing them and putting them at the disposal of the Israeli settlement authorities for the purpose of establishing civilian settlements upon them. The claim of the respondents, that the matter is required for urgent military needs, is not, then, in the opinion of the suitors, anything but a vain claim concealing the genuine reason. In this context, the suitor requested that a distinction be made between military needs in the narrow sense, that is, the needs of the army encamped in administered territories and its logistic requirements and security needs in general. He claimed that only needs of the first variety are within the authority given to the above-mentioned parties. In our view, so the Supreme Court writes, there is no reality in this distinction. As I have just said, so writes the judge in the name of his four colleagues, the existing situation is one of [word indistinct] and the power which is holding has the responsibility for maintaining order and security in the territory held. It must also forestall the dangers exposed within such a territory, to the territory being held, itself, and to the state itself, against fighting which today takes the form of terrorists' actions. Even those who see these actions, which harm tranquil civilians, as a form of guerrilla warfare, know that the holding power is authorized and even committed to take all the measures required for their prevention. The military and security aspects are not, therefore, anything other than one aspect. No distinction can be made. The last words are mine.

Further on the Supreme Court determines: But the main point is that, from pure security considerations, there is no doubt about the fact that the presence in held territory of settlements, even civilian ones, of citizens of the holding power, contributes greatly to the security situation in that territory and makes it easier for the army to fulfill its duty. There is no need to be an expert in affairs of army and security to understand that terrorist elements work more easily in the territory populated by only an indifferent population or one in sympathy with the enemy than in territory where there are both people likely to keep a watch on them and inform the authorities of every suspicious movement. With them the terrorists will not find a hiding place, aid and equipment. Matters are simple and there is no need to go into detail.

So much for the security aspect. From the aspect of international law, the learned judges say: What emerges from what has been collected to date--they brought quotations, very important ones indeed, from the learned books by experts on international law--is that we must discuss the claims of the suitors if they rely on the instructions of the Hague charter, which are considered to be conventional international law, and about which there is no room to discuss, in this court, claims whose foundations are in Code 43 of the Geneva charter.

In other words, from the aspect of the Hague charter--by the way, that was initiated by Tzar Nikolas II the initiator was not so sympathetic, but the charter from 1907 is very pleasant indeed and came to humanize the war, if such a thing is possible--finally, the Supreme Court says, in the important quotation: We are not aware that there is a clear distinction between confiscation [last word in English] which is nothing but seizure without payment for an illegal objective, and requisition [last word in English]. In Hebrew, requisition [hafqa'ah]--which, in the case of [word indistinct] is nothing more than requiring from the owner, in return for a payment, the use of his property, but does not negate his ownership. According to the claim of the state attorney, this is how the action of the military government is to be seen and if this is so, I am confident that this action does not negate Clauses 26 and 46 of the Hague Charter.

This being so, ladies and gentlemen, there are still people who say that the settlement of Jews in Judaea and Samaria and Gaza and the Golan Heights, Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el, is illegal. Yesterday we again heard an announcement of this sort, and with all due respect to the speaker, I want to tell you: This argument has been going on between us and the U.S. Government, at any rate, between today's government and that of the United States, for a full 2 years. We have not misled anybody. On 22 June 1977, I visited U.S. President Mr Jimmy Carter for the first time and at one of the meetings he told me and my colleagues: The settlement is illegal and an obstacle to peace.

I replied to Mr President: The settlement is legal and is a part of the peace process. Since then we have had differences of opinion on this matter. I also gave him examples. For example, you have a place called Bethel, in the United States. They love the Bible, the Americans. And there is a place called Shiloh. And there is a place called Bethlehem, no Judaea, but Bethlehem. Now, imagine, I told the U.S. President, that some governor of a state where these places are situated declares that all U.S. citizens can settle there except one type of citizen: the Jews. Would you not protests such a racist decision or custom? And you, Mr President, you are demanding of me, the prime minister of a Jewish State in Eretz Yisra'el, that I should not permit Jews in their country to settle in Bet El, in Shilo and in Bethlehem, these original lands which were given to us by the Lord. We liberated them and we built them on their lands.

There are people who accuse me of the fact that when I speak about Eretz Yisra'el I quote the Bible. What a sin I am committing. I want to tell you that I admit my guilt. I really do this. Do you know why? Tonight we are sitting in Eretz Yisra'el, thanks only to the Bible. [applause] That is true. I have the impression that in the United States there is also a Hebron. If my memory serves me correctly, I also told the U.S. President about Hebron, but at a certain moment I may have forgotten that name and he asked me about Hebron. [applause]

Lately there have been people--I read the international press--who say or write that we are making provocative declarations regarding Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el. I want, for once, to say a very sharp word. Not only serious, but very sharp. I to tell all those observers: Let the wise men beware of their words, either in writing or verbally. Provocations? Maybe subconsciously you use the terrible word, which only anti-Semites used to use to refer to Jews. When anti-Semites used to say that the Jews caused provocations and the Jews would ask what they were doing, then the answer was: The very fact of your existence is the provocation. The people who write like that are not anti-Semites.

I am not accusing them of anti-Semitism. I only call to them--as a man to people, as a free man to free men--watch your language and do not repeat that abominable anti-Semitic act as we knew it directly. When you say that, if a Jew says that a Jew has the right to settle in Eretz Yisra'el, that is a provocative announcement as though the very presence of a Jew in one of the parts of Eretz Yisra'el is, itself, a provocation. Not so.

Now I am going to make a ceremonial announcement: To anyone--in a large or small county, in a country which is near or far--who announces that Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is illegal, I will give him a single reply, and I recommend that every citizen of Israel note this reply and repeat it. To all citizens of Israel without any differences of views or party affiliation: Anyone who says, abroad, that Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is illegal, this is the reply to give him: There are juges in Jerusalem. [applause]

But I must point out that while Jews and Arabs must live together--oh, the Druzes, of course, I deliberately looked to my left and saw my two--somebody called out Bedouin, of course, Bedouins--Jews and Arabs and Druzes and Circassians and Bedouin must live together in Eretz Yisra'el. In peace. In mutual respect. [applause] With equal rights. With human advancement.

After all, we condemn, in every language of condemnation, one of the gravest phenomena of recent times. Dear friends, I will not hesitate to say that, in the dead of night, two or three Jews entered the house of an Arab family and these two or three Jews threatened that family--a man, a woman and a child--and raised their hands against them. They disgraced themselves with a shame, or which there is none more grave. This hooliganism we condemn, neither will we permit it to be repeated. [applause] I am not speaking about specific people. Only the court will decide who is guilty. Even if the police already have evidence, it is not sufficient. That is not the process of justice--due process. [last two words in Englis] The process of justice ends only with a sentence, and after the first sentence it is possible to appeal to a higher court. Only when the sentence becomes valid, does cultured society say of the man: He is guilty. We will wait and not allow incitement against any group of citizens. But if these were Jews who entered the house of Arabs and beat up people living there, I feel the deepest sorrow in my heart that any free Jew, who demands justice, can feel.

I want to tell you: That is the difference between us and it will be noted. When the murderers come and they crush the skull of a 4-year-old Jewish girl or they crush the bones of a year-old baby girl, they promise to continue, they boast of acts of war, they claim they are fighting a war of liberation--we have no part of them. We are not like them. They are murderers. We were freedom fighters. That is the difference. Therefore, from this podium I want to say, both as the chairman of the Herut Movement and as the prime minister, that if several Arab families have been harmed, if bodily harm was caused to them or if their children were frightened--as I saw the fright in the eyes of one little girl on television--I, the prime minister of Israel, beg the pardon of those Arab families. [applause] If any sort of bodily harm was caused to them, I will try to see to it that they are given compensation for any damage caused to them.

But the main thing, friends, you remember, my Arab and Druze friends, when you came to us, I said at every convention that it is a duty to repeat the alphabet until one remembers it by heart. One must repeat the alphabet. I told you: In the whole of Eretz Yisra'el, you, Arabs, Druzes, Circassians and Bedouins, you have no better friends that the Herut Movement in Eretz Yisra'el. [applause] By this I am not insulting any party.

Every Jewish and Zionist party is your friend. Only RAKAH--it is doubtful. [laughter] You can check whether it is your friend or whether it wants to bring you slavery. Every Jewish and Zionist party is your friend. What I claim, and what I have claimed, is that you have no better friend among the parties than the Herut Movement. Because, since the days of our youth, we learned from Ze'ev Jabotinsky to respect the Arab people and its contribution to the culture of humanity, to aspire to live together with in in one country, Eretz Yisra'el, in peace, in security, in mutual respect, in honesty, in justice. This is how we want to live, Jews and Arabs together, in our country. [applause]

The administrative autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza: There has been a great dispute on this issue between all the parties and also within our movement. I have to tell you quite simply that it is not with words but with deeds, not in theory but in reality that it has transpired that the autonomy that we initiated--and this is modest--was the key to the peace treaty between us and Egypt. Without the idea of the administrative autonomy it would have been impossible to achieve the peace treaty with Egypt. It is known that we did not present this idea as a ploy in order to achieve the peace treaty but through our consciousness. Whoever has learned the writings of Ze'ev Zabotinsky knows, I do not need to quote. We brought up this plan because we want to live together with the Arabs of Eretz Yisar'el, as I have already said, equitably, honestly and with mutual respect. Those people who had another view have, retrospectively, confirmed what I said and, therefore, remember it is a just idea in itself and the key to the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Concerning the negotiations on the autonomy agreement in accordance with the joint letter which President as-Sadat and I sent to U.S. President Mr Jimmy Carter, the Cabinet made a number of decisions. I am also bound by the Cabinet decision to the effect that only a special Cabinet decision will determine when we lay this document on the table. Therefore, I will not be able to quote from it tonight, because I am speaking publicly. However, there was a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and the document was presented to it. As is usual recently in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee there was a leak. When I was a member of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, let me tell you, for 25 years, I cannot remember one case of a leak, not only on my part but of other members--except for one period--this was during the Lavon affair, in which the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee would leak everyday. We have a pretty good idea of how this happened. Apart from this period there was iron silence. However, now there is a different path, a different custom, things were made public.

However, the most serious things that were made public were the remarks of the members of the opposition that everything that we wanted to offer for negotiation is contrary to the Camp David agreement. I want to say to you, my dear friends, a day will come and this document will be made public in full. I will stand before you and, clause by clause, I will prove to you that in this document we are implementing the entire agreement as we promised, in all respects.

But why do opposition Knesset members--we respect the opposition, even though recently the opposition in the Knesset does not allow any Cabinet member to speak, not only me, as soon as a Cabinet member rises--we were in the opposition, you know there were very stormy sessions once. Sometimes my friend Yohanan Bader, I and Ya'aqov Meridor and Hayim Landau, when we were a faction of eight, did not allow the session to continue when we were called the rightist section, or other things--never through our own initiative but as a reaction.

This time we are simply not being allowed to talk, but we will overcome this difficulty. So let not the opposition say these things, this loyal, parliamentary and democratic opposition. They speak and when a member of Cabinet rises to respond, they shout. It is impossible to speak. I only hope that here I will not have the same as in the Knesset and that I will be able to say my piece--I am soon coming to a conclusion--without being disturbed. Interjections are something else.

Why should the opposition say from the outset that what we are proposing is not in keeping with the Camp David agreement, is contradictory to the Camp David agreement and abolishes the Camp David agreement. If they are saying this, what will the Egyptians say? If they say this what will the Americans say? If they claim this what will the Europeans claim? Why should the government not be given a chance to conduct the affairs of state as it understands them with the trust of the public and overwhelming support of the Knesset? Ninety-four votes, 100 votes, there have never been such votes in the Knesset on political issues in the past. No. This is not in keeping with Camp David. You are abolishing the Camp David agreement, you are not faithful to the Camp David agreement. Why? Why should we harm ourselves in this way, I ask? It is good that the whole public hears. We did not behave in this way. We have never accepted Disraeli's theory that the task of the opposition is to oppose. We have always said that this was good for England in the 19th century. It was so strong. It bought the Suez Canal then. Thank God, today, despite that purchase, we are going back and forth from north to south and south to north under an Israeli flag.

But then it bought the Suez Canal and it held Aden and Cyprus and Malta and the queen was empress of India. Who was it afraid of? It ruled the seven seas, an empire of 40 million square kilometers. The sun never set on this empire, so it could allow itself an opposition to oppose. We, surrounded by enemies, can we allow ourselves only to oppose? What about national unity? What about standing together? How many times did we in the opposition show unity externally while we were an opposition domestically? Who cannot remember this? Today they maintain: No, no, it is against the Camp David agreement. The people will hear and perhaps they will also judge. As I said, when the day comes, we will prove that everything that we proposed is in accordance with the Camp David agreement.

However, I want to discuss another issue. I will ask you to listen attentively. I would be grateful if those standing in the corridor be silent. [attendant over loudspeaker says: I ask those in the passageway to speak more quietly] No. If you are asking, you can ask them not to speak at all [laughter]. We should hold our conventions in the Mann auditorium [a larger hall in Tel Aviv]. What can we do, we still don't have money.

Well, now I want to speak with great pain and without anger. Up to now I have spoken about foreign elements and the opposition in the Knesset against this government. Now I want to talk about a group of our members. I will not name them, I am not interested in knowing how many they are and who they are. This is not important. I only want to ask, Ariel Sharon has given me a list of all the dozens of new settlements established in the 22 months since I established a government. This means that there is settlement. One can always say that it is not enough. Okay, we haven't died yet. We are still alive and we will still act. But dozens of settlements have been established and there is a group that is consistently saying: There is no settlement in Eretz Yisra'el. Why should this be said? We state Jerusalem will never be divided. It is our capital, eternal capital.

We have united it, liberated it, lauded it. It is ours for evermore. We say this again and again. No. These members say, you are dividing Jerusalem. Why should they say this? Now we announce, Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be ours and under no circumstances will a state called Palastin be established there. Sometimes I am asked: How do you know that a Palestinian state will not arise from the autonomy? I will answer you in the language of the leader of Betar. A little bird whispered into my ear and this is what the little bird said to me: How do I know that it will not arise? We will not allow it to arise. As simple as that. [applause] I want you to know, this cannot be a secret. I was visiting the U.S. President and I told him--with respect to the Palestinian state the U.S. President agrees with us; it must not be established. If the administrative council which is elected when we reach an agreement should convene one day and announce that a Palestinian state has arisen, I am sorry but this is what we will do: We will arrest all its 11 members and we will restore the military government within 24 hours and we will not allow the establishment of a Palestinian state. [applause] I hope that things do not reach this point. Can we do this? Of course. Why? Because in the Camp David agreement we gained the agreement of both the United States and Egypt that the Israeli defense force will remain in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza [applause]. So if I said this to the U.S. President only 2 months ago you can imagine that this is possible. Despite this members are saying that a Palestinian state will arise.

Begin Reelection

TA070626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Last night the Herut Party convention in Tel Aviv overwhelmingly voted to reelect Prime Minister Begin as party chairman. There were only eight votes in favor of the opposing candidate, Shmu'el Katz; 1,345 supported Begin's leadership. Our reporter says that after the vote a number of delegates were heard shouting for a secret ballot, but chairman David Levi declared the voting over.

Political, Economic Resolutions

TA070806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] This morning the Herut Movement's convention approved the resolutions of the conventions political committee providing, among other things, that the Herut Movement would act in negotiations for the signing of a peace treaty with Syria to keep the Golan Heights in Israel's hands. Our correspondent points out that several delegates at the convention opposed this draft maintaining that it was too dovish.

Another political department of the Herut convention says that the movement will act to impose Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration on Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

On economic issues the Herut convention decided that there is a need for a credible economic leadership to consolidate a clear plan for the economy.

Ge'ula Kohen Declaration

TA070627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Last night Ge'ula Kohen returned her membership card to the Herut Movement and announced that she will request to be recognized as a separate Knesset faction.

She says that about 100 convention delegates support her and that she is holding clarifications with the Yuval Ne'eman group and with Gush Emunim on cooperation. She is also considering parliamentary coordination with Moshe Shamir.

Ge'ula Kohen defines her move as a split and not a resignation because, in her opinion, it is Herut which has deviated from its principles. She proposes that in the future the Likud be called MAHAL, an anagram of Mifleget Herut Leshe'avar [former Herut party].

Our correspondent Gid'on Rotem reports that the Herut convention deliberations went on well into the night. The prime minister spent the whole time at Metzudat Ze'ev [Likud headquarters].

DAYAN RETURNS FROM EGYPT, MAKES REMARKS

TA061754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Jun 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] An hour ago Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned to Israel. At Ben-Gurion Airport Dayan announced that Egypt and Israel had agreed to open the borders and allow the movement of tourists between the two countries. This movement will take place by air and sea only, for the time being. Our correspondent Dan Eshel brings us Dayan's remarks.

[Eshel--live] At the airport Mr Dayan was asked if the autonomy issue had in any way been tied in with the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement.

[Dayan--begin recording] After these 3 days, what I can say with certainty on the concrete and, in my opinion, very important issue with which we dealt, and which, in my opinion, will be concluded in a positive manner and I'll say [words indistinct] for a few minutes. Well, during these deliberations, the issue of the autonomy was not even hinted at. The Egyptians did not hint at any connection, they did not ask about either settlement or about other issues--neither President as-Sadat, nor Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, nor Butrus Ghali. We did discuss with them, in practical terms, the implementation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. What I can say is that on the issue with which we did deal, and during the 3 days that we were there in which we discussed in the most practical terms the implementation of the peace agreement, they did not, in any way, tie it in with any condition in the autonomy issue. [end recording]

[Eshel] Mr Dayan also announced the opening of the borders for the passage of visitors between Israel and Egypt.

[Dayan--begin recording] These are the main points: There will be free visits between the two countries for all of their citizens--that is, Israeli citizens will be able to travel to Egypt and Egyptian citizens will be able to travel to Israel. In other words, they will be able to submit requests for visas and, subject to the usual laws of each of the countries, these requests will be met. This is the key clause. This is the main change between the previous situation and what has now been agreed. Now I will elaborate. First, we are presently talking about air and sea travel and not travel overland. In the future we might also discuss overland travel, in cars, but now we are talking about planes and ships. An Israeli citizen can board a ship in Haifa or Ashdod or Ashqelon and disembark at Port Sa'id or Alexandria and the other way around, and the same goes for the air.

The airlines issue requires further explanation.

Until the end of the 9 month period, that is until the beginning of the normalization, travel on airlines does not include Israeli and Egyptian airlines. Thus, we are not talking about El Al being able to fly to Cairo nor about the Egyptian airline being able to fly to Ben-Gurion Airport. We are talking about citizens, without any discrimination, all Israeli citizens, all Egyptian citizens who want to go, but they will have to fly with foreign companies. As for the national airlines, they will be able to use these air routes when the normalization becomes valid in about 8 months, as you know. [end recording]

MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO DEPART GAZA IN 2 WEEKS

TA061446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Israel will remove the command headquarters of the military government from Gaza in another 2 weeks. The command headquarters will move south of the Gaza Strip. The issue was brought up in private conversations held by members of Moshe Dayan's delegation with heads of the administration in Egypt. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer learned in Cairo that the Egyptians have requested many times in private conversations that Israel make gestures which would help the Egyptians in its struggle with the rejectionist countries and illustrate Israel's desire to continue to seek a solution to the problems in the administered territories. The heads of the Egyptian administration also asked Israel to stop the settlement in the territories, at least for the next few months. Our correspondent points out that the final decision to remove the military government's command headquarters from Gaza is the responsibility of the government.

MINISTER BURG COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS, JERUSALEM

TA061528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 6 Jun 79 TA

[Report on news conference held by Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure for Cairo, within the framework of the Midday Newsreel--recorded]

[Text] [Dan Eshel] Tonight Minister Burg will also meet acting Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali. I asked Dr Burg about things Dr Ghali had said in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE. According to reports, Ghali said that he predicted that the objection of the rejectionist countries to President as-Sadat's peace initiative would change after the initiative obtains advantages for the Palestinians. Dr Burg says that declarations are made prior to negotiations in order to provide a basis for these negotiations.

[Burg] I do not think that we can solve the matter now through declarations. If this were so, I would not have had to go. Each one could propose something through the media or send a letter to the other. This would mean that the negotiations have ended before they have even begun. This does not make sense. This evening, God willing, I will sit with the Egyptian foreign minister and surely we will also discuss declarations that are being made and, I hope, also things that are not declared.

[Eshel] Later, Dr Burg was asked about reports in Arab newspapers claiming that a confidential agreement concerning the problem of Jerusalem already esists.

[Burg] I have read these reports. I was surprised to read them.

Actually, I am not surprised because when you begin negotiations, there is nothing easier than flying baloons that have nothing to do with the truth. Anything that has to do with Jerusalem concerns us first of all. Jerusalem is the heart of the matter; Jerusalem is a matter of the heart. Therefore, I am not surprised to read things and I am not worried.

FISHERMEN PROTEST ISRAELI NAVY LIMITATIONS

TA061547 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[Text] The trawler fishermen, who were banned from fishing off the coast of Sinai following the peace treaty, are about to stage a protest sailing in the area with 20 trawlers more than 12 miles off the coast.

The fishermen were removed from the area when the navy announced that they must fish at least 100 kms off the coast. The fishermen claim that the ban has no foundation in international law. They approached the government on the matter but received no response. The navy told them that the situation was temporary and that it might change.

The fishermen assert that this is procrastination and that meanwhile they lack subsistence. The Egyptians did not forbid Israelis to fish beyond the territorial limit which is 12 miles. The 100 kms ban in question comes from the Israeli Navy. The fishermen say fishing beyond the 12 mile limit off the coast is allowed.

A DAVAR correspondent has learned that Israel offered to let Egypt fish in its territorial waters in winter, in return for Egypt's consent to Israeli fishing near the coasts of Sinai, but the Egyptians have not responded to the offer.

TERRORISTS CONTINUE FIRING IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA070856 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jun 79 p 2 TA

[By Bat-'Ami Hamizrahi]

[Text] The terrorists in southern Lebanon are continuing to violate the cease-fire which they themselves declared unilaterally and they are firing at villages and farmers in the eastern areas of southern Lebanon--particularly at the Christian village of Dayr Mimas and at (Tell-Loubiyah).

The fire is coming from the terrorist stronghold in Beaufort Castle and Arnun hill and its echoes can also be heard very clearly in the Galilee panhandle.

Yesterday Major Haddad issued a statement to the press in which he censured the terrorists announcement that they had begun to evacuate their bases from the hamlets and villages in southern Lebanon and from the proximity of the border. In his statement he pointed out that the terrorists, by the very fact of what they were saying, were actually confirming that they were in civlian settlements and that he "welcomed any initiative" to make living conditions easier for the Lebanese civilians--but he claimed that the terrorists had transferred offices, bases and stores from place to place and they were now concentrated in the refugee camps and also that they had not evacuated their 15 strongholds in the UNIFIL regions.

TEHRAN REPORTS FURTHER ON IRAQI AIR ATTACK

LD061116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Following the raid by Iraqi planes on the Iranian border areas in Kordestan, the prime minister's office published the following statement:

According to a report received, at 1400 on 4 June four Iraqi Sukhoi aircraft attacked the villages of (Gurhushi), (Kanidasht), (Sugal), Moghan, Salari and the area around Sar Dasht, and as a result of bombing and firing by these aircraft, six people, including four members of one family, were killed. Those killed were (Raziyeh Gelavish), (Fatemeh Zinat Amni), and (Sarvat), the wife and daughters respectively of Mr (Hasan Mameh). Also four people were injured during these operations, a number of cattle were destroyed and damage amounting to 2 million tomans was caused to the people's houses and farms.

Meanwhile, REUTER and AP reported that according to observers, the target of the Iraqi air raid was Kurdish guerrillas who are involved in fighting operations against the Iraqi Government.

Mr Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi, minister of the interior has said: After calling the Iraqi ambassador in Iran, the Iranian Government has lodged an official protest with the Government of Iraq regarding the Iraqi air raid on the country's border areas. The interior minister said: The Iraqi ambassador has said that he has no information on this matter; the Iraqi ambassador promised that he will contact his government and investigate the matter.

Sar Dasht Governor Reports

LD070818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mr Nazih, the governor of Sar Dasht, Kordestan region, in a telephone conversation with the Mahabad radio and television center this morning, confirmed the violation of Iranian airspace by Iraqi aircraft and said that the latest reports reaching the governor's office from the border areas which came under Iraqi aircraft attack indicate that the Iraqi aircraft bombarded villages in the Sar Dasht region for 25 minutes. This was followed by a machinegun attack by two helicopters on the people. Signs of bomb blasts can be seen in the village of (Gormusher). Six people from one family were killed and 24 others were injured, 5 critically, in this village. About 730 inhabitants of the villages of (Gormusher), Pol Zarreh and Moghan have become homeless and desperately need food, blankets, first aid and other basic necessities. The Sar Dasht public health office has been asked for assistance to clear the area of dead livestock.

The Sar Dasht governor in his discussions with the inhabitants of the aforementioned villages said that farmers have denied the existence of elements of the Qiyadeh Muwwaqat [apparently an Iraqi Kurdish paramilitary unit] and Jalal Talebani's Peshmerga. They are taking the Iraqi aircraft action as a serious matter. The Sar Dasht governor added that the refugees have been housed in a camp in the [name indistinct] plain and a three-man team and an ambulance have been sent to (Gormusher) village to treat the wounded.

Governor Nazih added that in some border regions Iraqi aircraft have attacked farmers' homes and farms with napalm bombs, the signs of which can be seen in the area.

Paper Condemns Bombing

JN062052 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1908 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, JOMHURIA ESLAMI says: Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio sometimes calls Khuzestan Arabestan. It also calls the handful of collaborators, agents of the shah's regime, who are instigating sedition in Khuzestan as compatriots. Such provocative behavior is not new to a regime which has taken Teymur Bakhtiar in its arms.

The day before yesterday, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime attacked our border in the Kurdestan region, using Soviet-made planes and shells. As a result of this attack, several of our Kurdish compatriots were killed.

The At-Tikriti shareholding company thinks that by such conspiratorial plans against Iran, it can stop the current of the Islamic revolutionary ideology from infiltrating the ranks of the subdued Iraqi people, and, therefore, pave the way for the entry of its big master in the warm waters of the Persian Gulf.

Undoubtedly, the Ba'thist rulers in Iraq have not yet learned the lessons of our people's revolution. They seem to be unaware of the fact that our people, who have been able to crush the largest fiendish arsenal in the area, can destroy the Ba'thist leaders in their ivory towers.

The Ba'thist party, which was founded by a handful of corrupt Marxists in the Arab countries, is trying today through the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Iraq to isolate the Iraqi Muslim society from the Islamic religion culturally and politically. The thinkers of the Ba'th Party have always made it a point to keep Islamic thought out of their society in order to consolidate their regimes and to give their masters a foothold in the area. However, they have forgotten that the rebirth of Islam is an historic inevitability for establishing the monolithic society. Soviet MIG's and U.S. Phantoms will not be able to stand against the integral march of this historic movement.

The conspiratorial plans of the Ba'th Party will only reinforce the unity and cohesion of our people. Such campaigns and intrigues will only be a decisive factor in awakening the concience of our Muslim brothers outside our borders and bringing down every despotic and oppressive regime in this part of the world.

TALKS HELD IN KHORRAMSHAHR TO REACH 'NECESSARY UNDERSTANDING'

LD061202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent in Abadan, following the distrubances in recent days in Khorramshahr, Vice Admiral Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan, and Ayatollay al-Shobeyr Khaqani today opened negotiations to reach the necessary understanding. The governor general of Khuzestan arrived in Khorramshahr last night and began talks with Ayatollah Khaqani, and they are now holding talks at the ayatollah's home in the presence of the commander of the Khuzestan division, the governor of Khorramshahr and the Khorramshahr police chief. Our correspondent adds: Bearing the current situation in mind, there are high hopes of achieving the necessary understanding.

Madani Meets Tribesmen

JN061900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Thirty leaders of the Zahidan Bani Sa'd tribesmen, who number 120,000, have met in Ahvaz with Vice Admiral Ahmad Madani, the commander of the navy and governor general of Khuzestan. The leaders announced during this meeting that the Bani Sa'd tribesmen, who are independent and do not belong to any faction and group, support the Islamic Republic and revolution only and are ready for any sacrifices.

The Khuzestan governor general said during the meeting: I have come to Khuzestan especially to carry out economic projects for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of this region. Unfortunately, the disputes which are taking place have hampered our efforts to carry out these public services.

Addressing the representatives of the Bani Sa'd tribes, Vice Admiral Madani said: Rest assured that any act of provocation will be stopped and that stability will be restored, God willing, with the support of all the people of the Khuzestan Province.

Eight-Point Agreement Announced

LD062212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following discussions last night between the governor general of Khuzestan and His Eminence Ayatollah al-Shobeyr Khaqani, and the agreement which was reached between them, another meeting was held from 1130 this morning to 1700 attended by the local responsible officials and His Eminence Ayatollah Sheykh Mohammad Tahre al-Shobeyr Khaqani. Discussions were held concerning the contents of this agreement. Here is a report on this from our colleague in Khuzestan, Aflaki:

Following the events of the past few days in Khorramshahr, which led to the complete standstill of all economic and administrative activities and disrupted the daily lives of the people of this city, and after the attempts and activities of the officials and the responsible individuals which continued from last night to a few hours ago, complete calm has returned to Khorramshahr, and it is expected that from tomorrow the situation will completely return to the normalcy of the days before the incidents. The text of the agreement which was signed this afternoon by His Eminence Ayatollah al-Shobeyr Khaqani and the governor general of Khuzestan, in eight articles, is as follows:

In His Exalted name. In relation to the recent events of Khuzestan and in order to investigate and solve the problems of this province, a meeting was held at 2330 on Tuesday, 5 June 1979, between His Great Eminence Sheykh Mohammad Taher al-Shobeyr Khaqani and His Eminence Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan. This meeting, which was also attended by His Eminence Seyyed Mohammad Ja'far Moravvej and Hojjat al-Islam Sheykh Isa Khaqani and other proofs of Islam, be Seyyed Javad Alayasi, Ayatollah Zadeh M ravvej, Col Mohammad Hossein Haqiqi, the commander of the army in Khuzestan, Mr Seyyed Mohammad Reza Alavi, the governor, and Mr Zargar, the revolutionary prosecutor, ended at 0200 on 6 June. In this meeting the problems and the difficulties of Khuzestan were investigated and discussed, and the following points were unanimously agreed upon:

1. According to the blessed verse "verily, the most valued of you in the sight of God is the most pious of you," all selections and appointments of individuals to government positions should be based on Islamic principles and they should be chosen for their rightness for the job and belief and faith in the principles of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation from amongst the Arab and non-Arab brothers.

2. Immediate pursuit, identification and arrest of everyone responsible for the recent events; their trial, regardless of whether they are government officials or not. The prosecutor of the Islamic revolution is dutybound to carry out this article immediately.

3. Taking care of the families of the martyrs and those who were killed or injured in recent events in Khorramshahr and Abadan. The families which have lost their breadwinners should be taken care of by the government.

4. Establishment of security in the city and the villages under the supervision of the police and gendarmerie of the region. All the councils, committees, societies and other organizations and fronts should be canceled and security matters should be carried out by the responsible security forces mentioned above. In cases of need, the nonlocal guards should be used.

5. Special attention should be paid to the development projects of the cities and villages in this region and, bearing in mind the present capabilities, a series of development projects should be immediately carried out throughout the region.

6. All cultural activities carried out within the framework of the goals and principles of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation are confirmed. All these activities should take place under articles of association which are in harmony with the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation.

7. While expressing our regret at the attack made on the house of His Great Eminence Sheykh Mohammad Taher al-Shobeyr Khaqani, it is decided that this matter should be investigated and followed up, and those responsible should be subjected to legal prosecution.

8. Just as 46 of those arrested have been released, so too the situation of the rest should be immediately investigated.

Written by Mohammad Taher al-Shobeyr Khaqani; on behalf of Vice Admiral Madani, signed by Seyyed Mohammad Reza Alavi, the governor of Khorramshahr and by Eng Akbar Ebrahimi, governor of Ahvaz.

PLO Denies Involvement

LD070746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The PLO representative in Tehran has denied rumors circulating in certain quarters recently to the effect that certain organizations within the Palestine revolution had been involved in the recent Khuzestan developments. He said these rumors are fabricated. From the inception of the Iranian revolution, the PLO position has been for the preservation of the unity of the Iranian Islamic Republic under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, and it continues to be the PLO's position. We believe that these orchestrated incidents in Khuzestan are concocted by foreign agents who are in contact with imperialism and Zionism, and who aim at breaking the existing ties of solidarity between the Iranian and Palestine revolutions--ties which are strengthening everyday.

He stressed that all these plots aim at occupying Iran and diverting it from its Islamic duties with regard to the Palestine issue and its liberation. The PLO representative in Tehran added: It is important to us to stress that we want the Khuzestan region to remain as a model of fraternal Islamic coexistence under a united Iran and under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

INA: AHVAZ ARABS DEMAND SELF-RULE FROM BAZARGAN

JN061431 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 6 June--A group of Ahvaz Arabs has sent a memo to Iranian Prime Minister Dr Mehdi Bazargan demanding that the legitimate rights of the Arabs to establish self-rule in Ahvaz be recognized.

In the memo, published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, the delegation stressed the need to recognize Arab nationalism in Iran and to announce this in the new Iranian constitution.

The memo called for forming a local council in Ahvaz to enact necessary legislation concerning Ahvaz affairs, to supervise application of these laws and to participate in the constituent council, consultative council and the central government according to the percentage of the Arab people.

The memo called for establishing Arab courts to solve problems of Arab citizens. It also called for making Arabic the official language in the area in addition to Persian, which is the official language in Iran. The memo requested that the teaching medium in primary schools be in Arabic and to teach Persian in addition to the Arabic language in the other stages.

The memo demanded the establishment of a university in the area to meet the needs of the Iranian Arab people there. The memo called for freedom of publication and information, printing books and papers in Arabic and creating independent radio and television broadcasts and to appropriate a sufficient share of oil revenues to construct the area.

The memo called for giving the cities, villages and quarters in the entire area their historical Arab names, for participation of the Arab citizens in the local army and police and for redistributing the land to peasants according to Islamic laws.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES WARNING TO IRANIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

LD061512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry has warned Iranian students abroad opposing the Iranian Islamic revolution and pointed out that government officials have been ordered to deal with such activities of these seditionist elements with the utmost severity wherever they may be in the world.

NIOC SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES IN ABADAN MERGE

LD022102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The services private company in Ahvaz will henceforth operate under the name of the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] for Khuzestan oilfields. The company's affairs, which at present are dealt with in Abanda, will gradually be transferred to other areas of the Khuzestan oilfields.

According to an NIOC spokesman in Abadan, in order to centralize all activities and delegate more authority, and in order to increase efficiency and make maximum use of the work force, nonindustrial activities and the oil refinery have merged and this new organization will operate under the title of Refinery and Services. The NIOC spokesman in Abadan added: This decision was taken following the visit by the chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the NIOC to Abadan. He said extensive studies have been undertaken to merge similar organizations of the NIOC, but the omission of redundant posts should not cause NIOC employees in Khuzestan to worry.

INA: HAMADAN ISLAMIC COURT STAFF RESIGNS

JN061706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 6 June--The prosecutor general, the chief interrogator and their aides on the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Hamadan have tendered their resignations. The evening paper ETTELA'AT reported today that the general prosecutor tendered his resignation to the justice minister in protest against interference by certain irresponsible elements in the affairs of the Islamic revolutionary court.

QAZVIN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR PROTESTS INTERFERENCE IN JUDICIARY

LD061246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Qazvin today condemned interference in or stricture of the decisions of the Islamic revolutionary courts. The Qazvin Islamic revolution public prosecutor pointed out: Since the judiciary enjoys special independence and freedom, and since the Islamic revolutionary courts sit in the presence of an ajudicator of the shari'at and pass sentence on criminals, it is sometimes heard that some individuals delimit the decisions of the revolutionary courts or that some unauthorized persons arbitrarily interfere in judicial affairs. This group of individuals should take note that Islamic courts, in the first place, convene in the presence of an ajudicator of the shari'at and a competent Islamic lawyer, and second that no other basis for judgment other than the rules of the shari'at can be contemplated, and that the decisions are always based on the order of the illustrious leader of the Islamic revolution and the great ulema, may God grant them blessing.

The Islamic revolution public prosecutor of Qazvin concluded by emphasizing that such instructions and strictures, which are usually leveled by irresponsible and uncommitted individuals, as well as unauthorized interference in the work of the revolutionary courts and public prosecution, are to be rejected and are invalid.

TEHRAN REPORTS FURTHER SENTENCING, EXECUTIONS

Tehran Court Sentences Colonel

LD052254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Please pay attention to a news item which I have just recieved. The first bench of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran, after 2 days of investigation yesterday and today, and 40 hours of deliberation regarding two individuals who are accused of taking part in the killings at the military school in Tehran on 11 February eventually issued the following sentences:

Col Jalil Purtusi, commander of the training battalion of the military school of Tehran, was found guilty of issuing the order to shoot and taking part in the shooting which led to the martyrdom of five strugglers inside the school, including Private Tafreshi and student Tavakkol Mo'meni and Hamid Reazadeh Khosusi. He was declared guilty of having waged war against God, and the murder of God's people, and sowing corruption on earth, and was sentenced to death.

Maj Manuchehr Qezelayaq, commander of the provisions and guards division of the military school in Tehran, was found guilty of effective participation in the death of the late Mina Sattari, effective and continuous participation in the suppression of the revolutionary activities of the people of Tehran, participation in the creation of oppression and cultural suppression of pure and truth-loving students through sending false reports to counterintelligence, and also attempting to break up strikes. He was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth but, bearing in mind the announcement made by Imam Khomeyni, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and was forever deprived of holding any military or government position. It is obvious that the provision of a suitable livelihood for the family of the accused during his prison term is the responsibility of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the announcement of the spokesman of the revolutionary court, the sentence of the execution of Colonel Purtusi was carried out a few moments ago.

Policeman Sentenced to Death

LD052224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of the city of Torbat Heydariyeh began its work yesterday with the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran, and then began investigating the files of 13 accused. The bills of indictment of the 13 accused were read by the prosecutor of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Torbat Heydariyeh, and each of the accused spoke in his own defense. Eventually, after deliberation, Ahmad Khwkabi, Mohammad Zare'i, Mohammad Naser Habibi and Mohammad Ali (?Baghidanian)--seeming clergymen--were sentenced to defrocking and deprivation of preaching due to cooperation with the decadent Pahlavi regime and misuse of the religious garb. Cheragh Ali Aqiqi, an official of the police station in Torbat Heydariyeh, was found guilty of creating terror and the suppression of the Muslim masses on 30 December 1978, and the deliberate murder of Qodrat Salehi, Ali Reza Kargar and Hoseyn Deldar Torbati, and was declared as one who has waged war against God, and was sentenced to execution. The sentence of the court concerning him was carried out at 0230 this morning. His salary will be paid to the people under his care.

Dezful Court Issues Sentences

LD060846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Khuzestan was issued the following statement:

In the name of the Almighty, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Dezful began a session yesterday to consider criminal charges brought against the counterrevolutionary individuals in Khuzestan, and, after the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and the hearing of the bills of indictment concerning the accused persons, handed down the following sentences:

Khanjan Ahani the son of Darad Khan; 'Abdorreza 'Abbasi the son of Gholam Reza; Mohammad 'Ali Javanmardi the son of Mirza; 'Ali Ahmad 'Ali-Heydari the son of Mohammad; Bahador Afrasiabi the son of Mahmud, and Qasem Madadi the son of Hasan have been sentenced to death for the crime of murder, and antipeople and antirevolution crimes. The death sentences of the convicts were carried out this morning.

It was also decided that the families of the first five convicts be paid 40,000 rials per month, and the family of the sixth convict be paid an allowance of 30,000 rials per month.

[Signed] The public prosecutor of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Khuzestan.

INA REPORTS ARMY HELICOPTER CRASH AT MASHHAD

JN061431 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1347 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 6 June--An Iranian Army helicopter has crashed at Mashhad in northeast Iran. The evening paper ETTELA'AT reports that the crash was caused by bad weather conditions. The paper did not say when the helicopter crashed but said that none of the crew was hurt.

SHARI'AT-MADARI INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES

LD051003 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian on 1 June, pages 1 and 4, carries an interview granted by Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari to journalists of the French publications LIBERATION and NOUVELLES LITERAIRE. Neither the date nor place of the interview is specified, and the original format does not indicate the name of the journalist or publication asking the questions.

Asked whether in tying the political regime to Islam the religious authorities had estimated all the dangers which would arise if it fails, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari says that if Islam were properly understood and put into effect it would solve any difficulties. He says individual and social justice should be observed, and there should be consultation; laws should be so regulated so as to benefit the majority, and not confer privilege on any one group. He says Islam fulfills the demands of the liberals in many respects: For example, under Islam government is something which springs from the people, and freedom is not to be confined to any particular class, nor should one class rule another.

Speaking of the dangers mentioned by the questioner, the ayatollah warns of unlimited freedom leading to chaos and unwarranted interference and ultimate ruination. He says there is a second danger from foreign imperialists whose interests had been lost and who would seek to benefit from unsettled conditions in Iran.

Asked about his views on the problems resulting from the introduction of an Islamic system, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari denies that such a system had as yet been introduced, or that such problems were the fault of Islam. He says the problems had come about through the revolution, in which the old order had collapsed and a new one had not yet been installed. The ayatollah expresses the hope that all these problems which belonged to a transitional period would be solved.

The ayatollah is asked whether he intends to leave Qom for Tabriz, where people had demonstrated in his support and demanded that he should travel to that city. The Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari says that he would only go there on a visit and he would not transfer his residence from Qom, which was the ecclesiastical center.

The ayatollah is then asked how he sees the position adopted by the Mulsim Republican People's Party as compared with the Islamic Republic Party. The ayatollah says that both parties had a common aid, but differed in tactics and methods. He says the questioner should ask them directly.

The interview continues: "Does your excellency think that the secrecy surrounding the identities of members of the Revolutionary Council, the highest political authority in the country, is a question of great importance to the people of Iran?"

The ayatollah replies: "I have already given my views on this topic: I myself do not know who the members of the Revolutionary Council are. Perhaps the concealment of their names is due to present revolutionary conditions in Iran, when even I am not allowed to know them. I don't know whether this matter is an important question for the people or not."

The ayatollah feels that autonomy should not be discussed until there is internal security. He says: "In our view, the matter of Iran itself and its territorial integrity is much more important and fundamental than the question of autonomy, which only discusses one part of Iran. If those raising the question of autonomy had consulted me, I would have said that an Iranian should not raise such a topic at present. They should wait until the country returns to tranquility and until security is established."

The ayatollah is asked about the role of the press in the Islamic Republic. He says it had a role of great responsibility, and he enumerates five fundamental points concerning the press:

1. A newspaper or magazine should have its own particular viewpoint and not bend with every wind.

2. The press should report international and regional news accurately.

3. The press should be instructive and relate world events with proper political, economic, cultural and social commentary, relating these to all current world events and drawing conclusions for their readers; in translating, they should observe truthfulness and honesty.

4. The press should not write that which is contrary to Islamic standards or the country's independence and should refrain from publishing things which would cause moral corruption in the community.

5. Articles published should be in a clear and lucid style, free from unintelligible and vague writing.

The ayatollah continues: "As for the problem of suppression of the newspapers and magazines, threatening and terrorizing them, or tearing them up, burning them and carrying out destruction, this is condemned in Islam. Should a newspaper be guilty of contravention, it should first be warned to correct the inaccuracy. If this does not work, legal proceedings should be instituted; that is to say, the government and the executive authorities of the country should be requested to proceed on the basis of the press law. Allowing the public to decide the fate of a newspaper or magazine, or to interfere in the matter of whether to publish or cease publication, causes unrest and a lack of security."

Asked whether the recent measure on land nationalization was not against Islam, the ayatollah says that it is merely at the discussion stage and that it should be carried out in conformity with Islamic law.

The next question is: "Does your excellency think that the provisional government of Mr Bazargan is excessively revolutionary or sufficiently revolutionary?"

The ayatollah answers: "Before ascertaining whether Mr Bazargan's government is revolutionary or not, we must know what the purpose of revolution is. 'Revolution' is a word without any clearcut meaning, and a person explains and interprets it according to his own opinion. As I have previously said, I don't think that revolution means a display of views or a basic objective; in other words, revolution is a means, not an end. If by revolution one means a change from disagreeable and improper ways to those which are proper and acceptable, and if one means reform and construction, we can call that revolution. That is to say, it is turning matters from an incorrect and wayward course to a correct and carefully considered path, where the good of the community is to be found, a route upon which individual and social freedoms are respected, where social justice is correctly applied, where welfare services are not limited to any particular class but are extended to all, and where finally difficulties, shortages and failures in the community are well identified, and are all dealt with using the facilities available, in a "revolutionary" manner. But, if one's understanding of revolution and revolutionary methods is confusion, destruction and the breakdown of order, the tearing up of the roots of affairs, increasing dissatisfactions each day, we cannot call this revolution: In my view it is destruction. If we call ourselves revolutionary, yet act in any way we desire, saying that we are revolutionary, this is not right. Everything in our country and in our regime must be based on Islamic principles and standards, that is to say, a Western European country's being revolutionary must be quite different from that of an Eastern Islamic country, that is, Iran.

"All our actions and deeds in this revolution should be inspired by the lofty teachings of Islam, not following the dictates of our desires, or those of others; in the words of the famous phrase 'neither East nor West, but Islamic.'

"Some say that statesmen are of two kinds, either revolutionary or conservative. By revolutionary they mean someone who changes the situation, and in doing so has no regard for expediency or corruption, but only strives to destroy. They always maintain a state of belligerency, attack and destruction. By conservative they mean someone who wishes to maintain the existing situation. However, in my view, neither the conservative as described, nor the revolutionary, are in the right, for if one wishes to maintain any situation, especially a bad situation, this is wrong. Furthermore, if there is disturbance and revolution for no reason, this is wrong. The right revolution is that from bad to good, from dictatorship to government by the people, from repression to freedom, from cruelty to justice, from deprivation to beneficence and good.

"In reply to your question: It is in the light of this latter meaning of revolution that I see the government of Mr Bazargan. Yet I do not consider that it fully measures up to the revolutionary model I have propounded, and he must tread with more strength and decisiveness along the correct and fundamental path of the revolution."

NVOI DENOUNCES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE', 'CONSPIRACY'

U.S. in Iran, Mideast

TA051634 (Clandestince) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 29 May 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Expansion of U.S. Interference in the Middle East"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, Washington is not happy with the victories of anti-imperialists national and democratic revolutions in Iran and in Afghanistan.

None of the efforts of the U.S. could save the despotic regime of the shah in Iran, even though during the antishah mass demonstrations, the U.S. Embassy and the Central Intelligence Agency and its agents in Tehran tried to save the shah with all their might.

Now that the victory of the liberating revolutions of Iran and Afghanistan has become irreversable, the United States of America is revising its conspiratorial activities in the Middle East and is trying to draw some of the Near and Middle Eastern countries as well as Pakistan, which are in her political orbit, (?closer) than ever.

If during the height of the revolution in Iran U.S. imperialism, resorting to force, was trying to safeguard its oil and imperialistic interests in Iran, there is no doubt that now not only indirectly, but also by abandoning the role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf to its puppets, is going into action (?directly).

Presently, the puppet regime of As-Sadat in Egypt is playing the role of gendarme in the Middle East. As-Sadat, who has become completely [word indistinct] in the Mashriq is carrying out the orders of the United States and Israel like an obedient servant, in organizing the liberating struggles of Oman against the Palestinian resistence movement and is playing the game of conspiracy against the new regimes of Iran and Afghanistan.

Clearly, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is using the police and spy apparatuses of Egypt and Israel to carry out sabotage and terroristic desires in Iran through the assistance of the remnants of SAVAKists and surviving remnants of the regime of the deposed shah. The terrorist Forqan organization, which is shamelessly killing dignitaries of the Islamic revolution, is undoubtedly being strengthened from the CIA stable. The fact that traitor As-Sadat has declared his willingness to receive the former shah for permanent residence in Egypt is in answer to his inner anger toward the present regime of Iran. There can be no doubt that this so-called benevolent step on the part of Washington has been a [word indistinct] to As-Sadat.

Some time ago, a news item was published in the pages of the Western press based on the fact that presently all of CIA's sabotage work against Iran is being conducted by Richard Helms, the former head of the CIA and former U.S. ambassador in Iran. This professional spy who is known to the CIA agents in Iran and throughout the near and Middle East, visited Cairo last April, participated in the reorganization of the spy organs of Egypt and issued some instructions for harmonizing the activities of the CIA with Egyptian spies in [word indistinct] liberation movements in the Mashriq and the Persian Gulf, and in organizing antirevolutionary activities in Iran and Afghanistan.

The United States is also using the regime of Pakistan against the democratic system in Afghanistan.

The United States is exerting pressure on Turkey, a former member of the military CENTO treaty, which, under the aggressive influence of the United States played an important part (?against) Iran.

Not only does this U.S. act strengthen NATO's eastern flank, but it converts Turkey into a new center of agitation in the Near East, and extends the U.S. bases in that country and (?helps) to obtain the approval of the Turkish Government for flights of CENTO's spy aircraft over that country, flights which threaten Turkey's as well as Iran's security.

By passing a resolution based on condemning the revolutionary Government of Iran for executing the criminals and traitors of the former regime who murdered 65,000 sons of our land during the mass demonstrations of the people of Iran against the deposed former shah, recently the U.S. Senate shamelessly interfered in the internal affairs of our country. The people of Iran repudiated this inadmissible interference of the U.S. Senate by a demonstration comprised of several million people.

The social circles of the Middle Eastern countries as well as all the democratic forces throughout the world want to put an end to inadmissible interference and to stop the conspiratorial acts of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, because they are strongly convinced that the interests of the United States in Egypt and Israel in order to carry out the expansionistic schemes of the Pentagon and the CIA pose a serious treat to the independence of all the countries of the region in general and to Iran and Afghanistan in particular.

Omani Request for U.S. Help

TA061513 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Persian Gulf Must Be Free From the Presence of Foreign Military Powers"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots, Western newspapers and publications, especially American, say that the traitor and puppet Sultan Qabus, [words indistinct] explicitly invited the United States to assume the so-called defense of the Straits of Hormoz. The forces and [words indistinct] newspapers and press of the Persian Gulf countries, while strongly protesting these absurd sayings of the lackey Qabus, rightly believe that this is the voice of the Pentagon and the United States which is emanating from the throat of a corrupt traitor such as Qabus.

The schemes designed in the Pentagon and CIA to restore the political influence and military stature of the United States are implemented by the hands of As-Sadat and his agents in the Arab countries of the region. On the basis of this so-called cooperation of the treacherous As-Sadat government with the U.S. military and espionage officials, thousands of Egyptian soldiers and officers have been dispatched to Oman to protect the shaky government of the puppet Qabus and to crush the national and anti-American Zofar movement, thus assuming the filthy and criminal role of the military representatives of the former shah. It is on the basis of this joint conspiracy of the United States with As-Sadat [words indistinct] that now the puppet Qabus is talking about the necessity of the defense of the Straits of Hormoz by the United States.

U.S. military and espionage specialists are [words indistinct] U.S. military bases in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, [words indistinct]. The United States has special interest in a penetrating base in Oman because it is through this base that it establishes its military control over the Straits of Hormoz. The recent remarks by Qabus about the so-called necessity of U.S. defense of the Straits of Hormoz is evidence of new and dangerous U.S. conspiracies against the oil-producing states of the region, and against all nations, especially the people of our homeland.

Guarding the waterways of the Persian Gulf and the Straits of Hormoz is the legal right of the countries of this region only. The Persian Gulf must be free from the presence of any foreign military base.

U.S. 'Provocations'

TA061918 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "A Danger Which Must Not Be Taken Lightly"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, in the not too distant past it was the custom among the people of our homeland to attribute any event or tragic incident in the country to the British or their agents. The times changed, and in the years after World War II the Americans infiltrated our country, and by utilizing the servitude of the former regime they spread their unopposed domination along with that of the British over all the affairs of our country, and in reality transformed our homeland, Iran, into their fiefdom. In this period the Americans became the main source of all the tragedies and disasters of the Iranian people. Today, too, when as a result of the Iranian nation's revolution a back-breaking blow has been delivered to U.S. imperialist domination, all the conspiracies, plots and provocations in our country are carried out directly by the agents and lackeys of the United States and according to the plan and instruction of the U.S. espionage and intelligence organizations.

In the bloody events in Sanandaj, Gonbad-e Kavus, Naqadeh and Khorramshahr which resulted in the killing of many of our compatriots, in the terrorist acts and other provocations, the bloody hand of U.S. imperialism and its masked and unmasked agents is perceived. The Iranian revolution delivered an awesome and back-breaking blow to the plundering interests and positions of U.S. imperialism. The expulsion of the satanic regime of the fugitive shah, cost the United States one of their bases in our region. Therefore, it is a mistake if it is imagined that U.S. imperialism will give up so easily.

It is no accident that the leader of the (?anti-imperialist) revolution of the Iranian nation, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, in all his remarks and statements always warns the people to beware of the conspiracies, provocations and plots of U.S. imperialism, and to be ready to confront these conspiracies at any and all times. U.S. imperialism has received a blow in Iran, but has not been wiped out and destroyed completely. It is waiting for an opportune moment to create discord and division among the revolutionary forces through its agents and spies in our country, and thus weaken the Iranian revolution and the positions of its leaders, and finally, if possible, to destroy the gains of the revolution and to reestablish the dictatorial regime in our liberated country once more.

It is to implement these devilish schemes that U.S. imperialists and the espionage organizations of the United States are consistently working. Along with all kinds of intrigues, sabotage and provocations, they engage in terrorist acts against the political and religious leaders of our nation. Today it has become obvious that the U.S. intelligence organization has become directly involved against the Iranian nation's revolution in order to redress the U.S. defeat in Iran.

According to irrefutable evidence, recently 135 agents and saboteurs of the U.S. CIA were dispatched to Iran to organize their agents and the SAVAK remnants and direct them in carrying out terrori.t and sabotage operations. These CIA agents have orders to assassinate several prominent Iranian religious and political leaders. By creating riots and disturbances, they muddy the water and utilize it for achieving and implementing the black schemes of U.S. imperialism.

The official and intelligence sources of the U.S. have not refuted this report and received it with silence. The final aim of U.S. imperialism and its lackey agents, the remnants of the former regime, is to create fear, alarm and anxiety in our country and thus create instability. In this way they hope to create a situation in which they can deal a decisive blow to the revolution and finally to restore the wretched regime of the monarchy in Iran. This is a serious danger and it must not be taken lightly. Imperialism is lying in ambush and like a wounded snake continues to attempt at every moment to spill its last poison. One must be aware and vigilant more than ever. It is the task of all the national, democratic and revolutionary forces to double their awareness and vigilance, and through revolutionary alertness to watch for the obvious and hidden conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its agents. It is the duty of each and everyone of these forces to protect the leaders of the revolution and the national and progressive forces against any conspiratorial and terrorist acts. Alliance--unity of action and word--is the guarantee for the victory of our nation's revolution. This alliance and unity today and in the future is necessary to secure the gains of the revolution, and to foil all the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its obvious and hidden agents.

LATE REPORT: NIOC DIRECTOR DISCUSSES OIL PRODUCTION

LD071055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] At present 3.2 million barrels of oil is exported from Iran to other countries daily, Hasan Nazih, NIOC managing director, said in a radio, television and press interview today. He added: At the moment many countries want to buy oil from Iran, but as we intend not to engage in unreasonable oil extraction, their request has been turned down. All the countries purchasing Iran's oil agree not to sell the oil to Israel or South Africa; failing that, export of oil to these countries will be stopped.

According to our correspondent Afsar Sha'bani, Hasan Nazih, speaking about the savings made in the oil company expenditure, said: The services of a large number of foreign employees at exorbitant salaries have been terminated, thus making an annual saving of 4 billion rials. On account of pensioning off or making redundant a number of high executives who received salaries in excess of 1.20 million rials a month, about 1 billion rials has been saved annually. Altogether the annual saving amounts to a total of about 7 billion rials, which we hope to increase.

Turning to the cleaning-up process in the NIOC, he said: Over the past 3 months a large number of people have been either pensioned off or made redundant. During a meeting with the representatives of Abadan employees, more than 60 were either pensioned off or else dismissed or made redundant.

The NIOC managing director also announced: We welcome with open arms all the women doctors who wish to serve in the southern part of the country. He also said that a list of newspapers and individuals who were receiving a retainer from NIOC under the previous regime will shortly be published.

In conclusion, Hasan Nazih said: It has been decided gradually to replace other fuels with gas at all levels, and for this purpose gas and fuel oil will be placed at the disposal of kilns and factories for a period free of charge.

AFGHANISTAN

HEAVY LOSSES REPORTEDLY INFLICTED ON 'PAKISTANI MILITIA'

OW062032 Hong Kong AFP in English 2015 GMT 6 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, June 6 (AFP)--Afghan forces inflicted severe casualties on "Pakistani Militia" during heavy fighting that continued all day today in Afghanistan's Paktia Province, Radio Kabul monitored here reported.

The "Pakistani militia" also suffered "serious losses" in Nangarhar Province, where fighting continued in the Mohmand area, the radio said.

Islamabad has denied involvement of Pakistani forces in clashes in neighbouring Afghan provinces, implicity saying that local tribesmen who took up arms against the left-wing regime of President Nur Mohammad Taraki several months ago, were responsible.

KABUL TIMES REPORTS TARAKI REMARKS TO TRIBAL ELDERS

BK061345 Kabul TIMES in English 21 May 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[Excerpts] Kabul, 21 May (BAKHTAR)--The great leader of the people of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and president of the Homeland's High Defence Council, received a number of elders and representatives of the noble people of the Zaho, Mehlun, Dara Bandzai, Daulatzai, Ibrahimkhail, Gerdaiz, Bala Deh, Tera, Robat and Choni of the capital of Paktia Province at the garden of the People's House yesterday afternoon.

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, after responding to the clean sentiments of the audience with special kindness expressed pleasure over meeting them and in a valuable address said:

My dears: Welcome. It is good to see you from close. I am indeed glad to see you. Our and your enemies are trying hard to sow discord among us and try to separate us, but flesh and nail are not separated from one another.

We all share sorrow, joy, pain and pleasure. We live in one country and are the sons of the same father and are the people of one nation and have no grudge and resentment in our hearts against one another. Sometimes in one house two real brothers get angry with one another on minute things but then they do not have anything in their hearts and you are also like this. Our and your objectives, aims and purposes are the same. We are moving towards the same destination and that is the construction of Afghanistan and our nation.

The enemies of our religion, state and revolution who level accusations against us are the spies of Farangis and the lackeys. This is the charge which is made by the Farangis.

Farangis have always misused religion in Afghanistan. You know that Farangis have always sent their spies here in the guise of clean Moslems and have made use of our religion against our people. These Farangis have sent their agents here in clean guise of Islam and have led the prayers of our people for years. It is so because they deceive our clean people. They have deceived our people for some time but history is not repeated.

Our people will no more be deceived by any intrigue of the Farangis and their agents. It is good you have come here and see with your own eyes what is going on here. The Farangi radio through its spies accuse us that here hundreds of mosques have been burnt. We said previously and say now that an international team of the Islamic countries come here and see where have we constructed the mosques or ruined and burnt them here. [sentence as published]

A few days ago our representative returned from the conference of the Islamic countries which was attended by representatives of the Islamic countries. Nobody said anything bad about Afghanistan there.Only the Farangi radio said that negotiations were taking place in Afghanistan about Islam. Therefore, as we said previously, we tell the Farangis that if they are in love with the religion of Islam why they don't utter the Kalema [oath of allegiance] of Islam and become Muslims. They hatch this conspiracy in order to spark fratricide here. They in fact carry out this propaganda in order to weaken the religion of Islam. We look at their baseless propaganda and lies with hatred and our people know that Farangis are our old enemies and this enemy will never become friend.

On the baseless propaganda and lies of Farangis and their agents, the great and beloved leader of the people of Afghanistan said: Farangis, their spies and Ikhwanush Shayateen [Brothers of Satan] bring against us another charge too. They say as if sheep, camels, cars and transports will be nationalised and confiscated. I strongly reject this and openly say that we only seized those thousands jeribs [land measure] of land from few families who possess them and could not cultivate and harvest them, and gave them to the destitute toilers and landless peasants. This action of ours is in line with the Shariat [Islamic law] of Islam because it is a just act and Islam supports such justice.

Whatever we have done during this 1 year is not against Islam. You may ask from a real mullah [religious teacher] whether our acts are against Islam. All the real mullahs conform our actions except those 1 percent [of the] mullahs who have been led astray by the force of money. The rest 99 percent of mullahs consider our deeds in line with the Shariat of Islam and confirm them wholeheartedly. I do not say this alone. It is also said by our Jamiatul-Ulama [organization of religious scholars] and other mullahs, whatever measures we have taken including the issuance of decrees Nos. 6, 7, and 8 are all in accordance with the sayings of God. Only Farangis do not consider them in accordance with Shariat.

Islam says that if the brother of somebody is hungry and the other brother has large wealth that wealth is unlawful to him. He should also fill the stomach of his brother. We have done this according to Islam. We will no more confiscate the houses of anybody nor their lands.

We have left sufficient land for the owner of the land; for example, for every feudal 30 jeribs of land have been earmarked. He should cultivate himself. Similarly we will neither confiscate the motors of anybody nor the houses of anybody. We will neither confiscate clothes of anyone nor his property. This is not in question.

I will once again repeat that whatever we have done in revolution, is in no way contrary to Shariat of Islam. If anybody considers it opposite to it he should come forward and boldly point it out. I assure that he will not be harmed the least. He should say boldly which of our deeds is against Islam. He should talk to our Jamiatul Ulama. We will not do anything to him. Instead we will encourage him and honour him and we will redress our errors, and will not repeat such mistakes. But I say that we have done the right things and you see for yourselves that we never do anything against the interest of our nation and will not do so.

The fanatic and narrow-minded leaders of Iran do not have a good opinion of our revolution and they are afraid of the influence of our revolution. I tell them that we will not export revolution. However they want to export their revolution. What is their revolution? Their revolution is that in the whole world the Shi'ite religion is propagated. Power should be in their hands. These fanatic leaders want to instigate our Shi'ite brothers against us. But I tell them that here, given that if an individual or two is beguiled by their words, the majority of Shi'ites will not be deceived by them. We see with hatred their export of revolution and tell them not to interfere in our internal affairs. These fanatics fan religious fanaticism and try to sow discord in Islam in the name of Shi'ite and Sunni just to fish in troubled waters.

Our beloved and esteemed leader speaking about the rights of the nationalities said that our revolution really gave rights to all nationalities. We gave opportunity to everybody to preserve his language, traditions and mores; to talk in his mother tongue, to receive education in his mother tongue and to have publication in his own mother-tongue. But today in Iran, Kurds, Baluchis, Azerbaijanis, Turkmans etc, aspire to have a school in their mother tongue and that their children study in their mother tongue.

Just as I had said earlier the reactionary circles of Pakistan also do not have a good opinion of our revolution because there large properties and capitals are confined in few hands, and they thrive on the blood of their people and the others go hungry, thirsty and naked. They encourage Ikhwanush Shayateen against our revolution to escape there and they pay them a few rupees and free food and then they take them in their arms and say that they have come from your place, they have escaped your tyranny, and fight against you. But I tell them that everybody can do this. We too can do this. But we will not do so because we do not want to create such indignation between the two countries which might disturb peace and tranquility in the region. They should keep their hands off of such acts as to take some of our enemies there, keep sitting and looking themselves, and send their soldiers and militiamen in their uniform and attack our borders and posts or inside our territory on towns, loot them, kill our children and the defenseless aged and escape like thieves.

Our great leader in his speech further said: Therefore I tell you brothers that we should remain vigilant against these local and foreign enemies and not to allow them to hurt our revolution and the country. We should crush the heads of such enemies like the heads of snakes and to drive them out of our soil who send the enemies of our soil--in our own uniform. [sentence as published] The reactionary circles of Pakistan, in order to put into practice their absurded claims and to conceal the fact behind the curtain, have complained to the United Nations that 50,000 people have fled there, and demand food in their name. They want to deceive the United Nations too, and to put the burden of food on the shoulders of the United Nations and to disturb the security of Afghanistan through their soldiers in their guise. But Afghanistan can defend its security and we will fully maintain and defend our security.

We expect the United Nations Organization not to lend an ear to such fraud and cunningness of reactionary circles of Pakistan, and should see whether they are really fugitives. Why are they given shelter close to the borders? And why their camps and tents are erected for them? Why do they not take them to Sind and Punjab? If they are really generous they should feed them there.

In fact they are not fugitives. They are in fact the enemies of the people of Afghanistan who have been taken there for hostility against the people of Afghanistan and the reactionary circles of Pakistan want to use them against us so that we give up a great historical reality, and that is the rights of Pashtuns and Baluchis for whom Afghanistan has been struggling for 120 years and we are peacefully supporting their rights.

POLISH NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS AMIN ON REVOLUTION'S PROGRAM

LD041913 Warsaw PAP in English 1744 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 June, PAP--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the country situated in the heart of Asia and one of the world's poorest, is now experiencing one of the most original and stormiest revolutionary processes ever observed on that continent. In an interview for the PERSPEKTYWY weekly, Afghan Premier Hafizollah Amin stated that "prior to the revolution no one has ever taken into consideration a possibility of taking the power away from the landlords and giving it to the working class in our society. Now everybody knows it is possible".

Afghanistan "had no numerous proletariat which could trigger off the struggle and carry it out victoriously till the end. But there was social power which, under the fuidance of the party and trained in the spirit of ideology of working classes, carried out the revolution. I refer here to the army", said Amin.

"The programme of the Afghan revolution pays heed to all aspects of the domestic situation. It stemmed from the will of society and it enjoys the society's support. More than 90 percent of the society will profit from the programme, and less than 2 percent will lose. We are now at the turning point of our history. But we respect our customs, traditions and religion", said Amin and continued that the authorities "see no discrepancy between the introduction of the working class programme and a full freedom of religious practices in the country provided they are not directed against the interests of the revolution and the nation."

Asked about the forces interested in destabilizing the situation in Afghanistan, Premier H. Amin said that counterrevolutionary forces infiltrated the territory of the country (?and soldiers) took part in killing our boys, women and children and heavy arms were used. "(?They receive equipment and funds in pounds, dollars, and other currencies" but he refused to reveal the name of the country they were [words indistinct]. "We do not want to [words indistinct] with the governments which support our enemies". [Words indistinct] (?Saudi) Arabia and China [word indistinct] on the list (?of the countries), Amin said that he did not deny.

Afghan premier also assessed the development of relations between his country and the socialist countries: "In the result of the April Revolution and Afghanistan [words indistinct] exploitation of man by man does not exist, a new stage of our relations (?has) been initiated. [Word indistinct] (?become cordial--natural consequence) as we are like brothers going toward the same aim with the Soviet Union. We are linked by friendship and brotherhood (?has stood the) test of time. I convinced that in future our relations will be shaped in a favourable way".

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON AMNESTY FOR REFUGEES REPORTED

BK061547 Kabul TIMES in English 21 May 79 p 1 BK

[Text] Statement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

After the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution, the voice of the enemies of our toiling people is raised from the imperialist and reactionary radios claiming that some Afghans have fled to Pakistan and Iran.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan informs all those toiling compatriots who have been deceived by the enemies of the land and have left their country, that their Khalqi government proclaims full amnesty for them so as to let them return to their birth place and dear country with full assurance, that they will be warmly welcomed. They are hereby asked to introduce themselves to the following reception booths by Jauza the seventh, so as they are welcomed respectfully.

1. In the centre of Kandahar Province--Education Directorate.
2. In the Jalalabad city of Nangarhar Province--Education Directorate.
3. In Assadabad city, Kunar Province--Education Directorate.
4. In Lashkargah city of Helmand Province--Education Directorate.
5. In the centre of Farah Province--Education Directorate.
6. In Zaranj city of Nemroz Province--Education Directorate.
7. In the centre of Herat Province--Education Directorate.
8. In the centre of Ghazni Province--Education Directorate.
9. In the Sherna city, centre of Paktia Province--Education Directorate.
10. In Gardez city of Paktia Province--Education Directorate.
11. Qalat City of Zabul Province--Education Directorate.
12. In Khost city--Education Directorate.
13. In the Qalai Nau city of Badghis Province--Education Directorate.
14. In the Sheberghan city of Jauzjan Province--Education Directorate.
15. In Mazar-i-Sharif city of Balkh Province--Education Directorate.
16. In the capital of Bamiyan Province--Education Directorate.
17. In Chakhcharan city of Ghor Province--Education Directorate.
18. In the Aibak city of Samangan Province--Education Directorate.
19. In Tirinkot city of Urozgan Province--Education Directorate.
20. In Faizabad city of Badakhshan Province--Education Directorate.
21. In the centre of Baghalan Province--Education Directorate.

If there are such compatriots who really want to return to their birth place and dear country Afghanistan, they can live happily in whatever place in the country they may want.

KABUL TIMES: PAKISTAN POLICY AIMED AT CURBING MINORITIES

BK061318 Kabul TIMES in English 21 May 79 pp 3,4 BK

[From the "A Glance at Kabul Press" feature]

[Excerpt] The daily DA SAWR ENGELAB in an editorial published in its yesterday's issue entitled "To Serve the People Is Not a Sin" writes that the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan], the vanguard of the workers class of the country since its formation, has promised the toiling people of this country to serve them in the best manner and to sacrifice their lives for maintaining their happiness and prosperity.

It further opines that after victory of the Great Sawr Revolution, Khalqis fulfilled their promise and undertook indefatigable efforts towards building their society. But it should be pointed out with regret, says the paper, that the enemies of our nation, specially the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the fanatic leaders of Iran and all lackeys of Farangis, have been worried because they are aware of the fact that the positive effects of the Great Sawr Revolution will not be limited but will be spread outside the country too and it will enlighten other peoples in the region.

Hence these reactionary elements did not sit silent. They began false propagation against our Khalqi state and Khalqi revolution. They tried to use the old weapon of colonialism against our toiling people and disunite our toiling people in the name of religion. As the British colonialists used this rusty weapon against our people in the past, so also this time lackeys of colonialism and reaction tried to sow the seed of discord among our people and take advantage of the situation for their own benefit. Likewise the Pakistani reactionary circles pursue this dirty policy and do not want our people to live happily because when our toiling people are happy then the Pakhtun and Baluchi people can better claim their rights.

After detailed discussion on the point the paper writes that: Let the enemies continue with their shameful acts but we will remain firm on our sacred desire of serving our toiling people and blossoming the country and it is a clear fact that we will succeed in our aim and the enemies will be further defeated.

MENA: REBEL LEADER CALLS FOR MUSLIM AID

NC062217 Cairo MENA in English 2040 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] London, June 6 (MENA)--Professor Burhan Uddin, leader of the Tehrik Jamiat-Eslami of Afghanistan, today appealed to the conscience of the Muslim world and the world at large to come to the aid of the Afghan people in their struggle against the communist regime.

Burhan, currently visiting London, said that the Muslim world must rescue the Afghans and prevent the imposition of communist ideology on them against their wish. He said that while the full might of the Soviet Union is behind the Taraki regime, the Muslims of Afghanistan are carrying out the liberation struggle without any outside assistance. The Muslim world should provide all possible moral and material support to the Afghan people and also stop all dealings with the Taraki regime, he said.

He added that the Taraki regime is indulging in ruthless repression to crush the Muslim people's movement. He stated that opponents of the regime were being buried alive in some places while others were burnt alive. They were subjected to the worst type of torture.

INDIA

MARXIST COMMUNIST PARTY CONDEMNS DESAI STAND ON EGYPT

BK041051 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 June (AFP)--The Marxist Communist Party of India [CPI-M] Politburo has condemned Prime Minister Morarji Desai's statement on the question of Egypt's suspension from the nonalined movement and Pakistan's entry into the movement, it was disclosed here today.

A Politburo statement said "vacillations" of the Indian Government had led to a watering down of the country's anti-imperialistic traditions and principles of nonalignment.

Mr Desai told foreign correspondents here last week that India was opposed to any move to suspend Egypt from the nonaligned movement because of her treaty with Israel. He also said that he would support Pakistan's admission into the movement if she fulfilled the criteria for admission.

The CPI-M demanded that the Indian Government should denounce the As-Sadat regime for "acting as a tool of U.S. imperialism and betraying the Arab cause."

COURT CHARGES SANJAY GANDHI WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER

BK070959 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A charge sheet was filed in the New Delhi's magistrate court today in connection with the violent incidents which took place on 1 May in the capital involving Congress-I supporters. Mr Sanjay Gandhi, the president of the Delhi Youth Congress-I, Mr (Jagdish Thaksar), and 10 others have been charged with attempt to commit murder, dacoity, rioting and causing injuries to public servants by holding a protest march in the capital on that day. The accused were later released on bail on furnishing personal bonds and sureties.

SRI LANKA

Nonalined Coordinating Bureau Ministerial Meeting Opens

LD062105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Colombo, June 6, (TANJUG)--The futility of force and the sanctity of life were the watchwords in Colombo this afternoon as foreign ministers from thirty-five countries met in the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall for the inauguration of the ministrial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries.

The ministerial meeting commenced at 3.30 PM (10 AM GMT) with a brief address by its chairman, Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed. Thirty-five foreign ministers were present, including those representing the twenty-five members of the co-ordinating bureau. Representatives of fifty-one other countries and two organizations also took their seats in the conference hall.

After the commencement, the president of the republic of Sri Lanka, Mr Jayewardene, delivered the inaugural address.

In his address of welcome, Foreign Minister Hameed dispelled any notion that the non-aligned nations took a position of neutrality on all issues. Non-alignment, he said, should not be equated with sitting on the fence. The non-aligned nations were engaged in a search, not for the niceties of dogma or philosophy, but for the best that could be achieved in terms of practical reality, he said. Membership of the non-aligned movement did not require the subjugation of national interests, nor were members prevented from pursing their own relationships. Decisions of the movement were taken by consensus, which was often preceded by ferment, he said.

Addresses of thanks to President Jayewardene for his speech were delivered by the representatives of Liberia, Indonesia, Cuba and Yugoslavia. On a proposal by the Yugoslav delegate, Foreign Minister Josif Vrhovec, the ministerial meeting decided that the president's address should form part of the official documentation of the conference.

Jayewardene Address

BK061455 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 6 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A better tomorrow must also be a tomorrow of economic justice within our countries as well as in international relations. Above all, we must ceaselessly remember that our primary aim is to enrich the various aspects of human activity which add up to the sum total of human life, avoiding violence of speech and action, but seeking by peaceful means to achieve prosperity for those whose need is greater. These were the very words used by President Jayewardene in expressing his sentiment on the nonalined movement when he inaugurated the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the BMICH [Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall] in Colombo this afternoon.

President Jayewardene also said that nonalinement runs like a golden thread through the fabric of Sri Lanka's foreign policy, though changes may take place in the quality, color and shape of the fabric from time to time. At no stage had the country deviated from that policy. At no stage, we will boldly say, will it do so in the future.

Addressing more than 450 delegates representing 91 countries and organizations, Mr Jayewardene paid handsome tribute to the late Mr Nehru. He said the word nonalinement, as far as he was aware, was first used in Colombo by the late Mr Nehru in 1954. He recalled that, addressing the Colombo conference of 1954, the [word indistinct] of the historic Bandung conference, Mr Nehru had remarked that most of the countries represented at it had attempted to follow a policy of what he called nonalignment with the great power blocs and to lead their own life according to their notion without dictation or compulsion from abroad. But the ideas of nonalinement conceived in Colombo in 1954, nurtured in Bandung in 1955, had been born in Belgrade in 1961. That was the time, the president said, during which the cold war polarized the world into two antagonistic blocs. Nonalinement with either of the two superpowers constituted then and still the fundamental tenets of the group. It was an alternative to the military alliances of the superpowers. It now represented the most comprehensive political coalition outside these alliances.

In an obvious reference to the divergent opinion held among members of the group, Mr Jayewardene said that in affairs between nations there were no quick answers to difficult problems. We in Asia, he said, have always believed that time is a dimension that has to be taken into account as a vital element of any discussion or negotiation. But time alone is not sufficient; there must be determination too, determination in terms of commitment to achieve specific goals and objectives and determination in terms of the desire or sincerity to remain united and strong.

The president also observed that Buddhism has played a dominant part in shaping Sri Lanka's destiny. Buddhism, he said, is the only world religion over which no wars have been fought and whose followers have not felt the urge or the need to impose their belief on others. That gave Sri Lanka's policy of nonalinement a firm philosophical base which in turn affected the nature of its policy, making it unshakable under any circumstances and under all forms of pressure.

Referring to the various steps taken by his government in the last 2 years toward the creation of a democratic and socialist state such as the new Constitution, Mr Jayewardene reminded delegates that they were in a land which can call itself one of the free and democratic nations of the world. His final advice to them was keep forever in mind the futility of force and the sanctity of life.

Further Speeches

LD062103 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 6, (TANJUG)--In keeping with a custom observed at larger non-aligned meetings, at today's inaugural session of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial meeting in Colombo, representatives of the regional groups thanked the host-country for its hospitality and excellent organization of the meeting.

Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Josip Vrhovec, who spoke on behalf of the European group, expressed the conviction that the Colombo meeting will achieve full success and sustantially reaffirm the course of action set at the 1976 fifth non-aligned conference.

Speaking for the African non-aligned countries, Siafa Sherman, Liberian foreign minister, [as received], assessed non-alignment as Africa's only possible orientation in its struggle for full emancipation and liberation.

We have come here to reaffirm the fundamental principles of non-alignment, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja stated, speaking for the Asian non-aligned countries. He recalled the historical role of Colombo in the initiating and development of the non-aligned policy and movement. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca spoke on behalf of the Latin American non-aligned countries. Malmierca said that non-aligned countries must struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, which includes Zionism, and all other forms of domination and hegemony.

Plenary Session Postponed

LD062031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo--Concluding the inaugural session of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries, Hameed (Sri Lanka), the chairman, announced that the first plenary working session would not be held this evening, as expected, but tomorrow morning or afternoon.

Hameed explained briefly that the start of the first working session depends on when "consultations are completed." He did not explain further, but it is reported that consultations are to be held on issues which were found to be problematic during the preparatory meeting of ambassadors.

It is being said behind the scenes of the conference that this refers primarily to the Arab demand for the suspension of Egypt and to the representation of Kampuchea.

The work of the Coordinating Bureau at the ministerial level will therefore be continued by informal consultations between diplomatic heads of the Coordinating Bureau member countries this evening and tomorrow morning.

Work on coordination of the final document is being continued in the Political and Economic Committee.

Tanjug on New Members

LD062001 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (TANJUG)--The non-aligned movement is increasing by eight new members. Since the latest non-aligned summit held in Colombo in 1976, Iran, Pakistan, Surinam, and Grenada have applied for membership in the movement, and today, at the session of the non-aligned countries' Co-ordinating Bureau in Colombo, Bolivia. Bolivia has been observer in the movement since its foundation in 1961.

At the Co-ordinating Bureau's ministerial meeting in Maputo last January the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front gained support for membership in the movement. At the ministerial conference of the non-aligned held in Belgrade in 1978, Djibouti and the liberation front of Namibia gained support for their membership in the movement.

If the Havana summit adopts the decision on the admission of these new members to the movement, which nobody among the non-aligned doubts, the non-aligned movement will have 94 members. At the first summit of the non-aligned held in Belgrade in 1961, the movement had 25 full members.

It is the general conviction that this expansion of the movement, left by no member since its foundation, is an immense success of the non-aligned policy as a whole.

Economic Committee Session

LD062156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (TANJUG)--The results of the fifth UNCTAD were unfavourably assessed today in Colombo in a discussion conducted in the Economic Committee working on the economic document of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau ministerial session.

It was assessed that the UNCTAD results are the consequence of the political unpreparedness of the developed countries to bring negotiations to a successful end.

In the work so far on the economic document, the support the nonaligned countries of the giving to the "Group of 77" was particularly stressed. It was also emphasized that the nonaligned should continue to be initiators, particularly in anticipation of important meetings connected with the start of the third decade of development.

In the discussion the proposal that in the negotiations strategy in anticipation of the third decade of development, a larger development rate than the development rate taken for the second decade of development, which did not enable the developing countries to achieve satisfactory development, should be taken.

It was also proposed that at the start of the third decade of development a new round of negotiations with the developed [as received] be opened within which problems of unequal position of trade with the developing countries, particularly emphasizing the (?preferential) treatment in favour of the underdeveloped, will be discussed. The explicit acceptance of the principles of irreprocity [as received] will also be demanded.

The nonaligned countries also critically assessed the outcome of negotiations within the so-called "Tokyo Round."